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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 219 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.,1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	Arabia	8000	....	..
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua	11000	....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
20th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia	8000	....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th "	Delta	8000	....	..
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa........	11000
24th "	Arabia	8000	....	..
31st. "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua	11000	....	..
14th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
28th "	Maloja	12500	....	..
7th March.	Persia	8000	....	..
14th "	Salsette	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. "	Macedonia	10500	....	..
28th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April	Himalaya	7000	....	..
4th "	Arabia	8000	....	..
11th "	Salsette	6000	Medina......	12500
18th "	Mantua	11000	....	..
25th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia.....	10000
*29th "	Arcadia	7000	....	..
2nd May	Caledonia	8000	....	..
9th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa........	11000
16th "	Persia	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate
To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON . .	,, 627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	15th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING,

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan......	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb......	21st Feb......
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.		1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool	..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	....	999	--	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Compbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED..............£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.............£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs	a.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2¼ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHASA,	2184,	Mon. 17th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P. D. & C.M.
KASARA	1195,	Th. 20th Nov.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA......	2135,	Fri. 21st Nov.	*5 a.m.	Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 20th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3159 tons, on Tuesday 18th November, calling at Verawal, Mongrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA.........	3306	Saturday, 15th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA....	3418	Thursday, 27th Nov
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 25th ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3360 tons, on or about 15th November 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

15th November, 1913.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Eliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer point)
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisuma
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

FREE FIRE INSURANCE

Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

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GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE INURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.

2-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Other Classes of Business Transacted—

Accident & Sickness—Motor Car—Burglary
Fidelity Guarantee—Cycle—Plate Glass.
And Lift Insurances.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Outhorised Capital	...	...	**50,00,000**
Subscribed Capital	...	...	**25,00,000**
Paid up Capital	..	...	**5,00,000**
Reserve Fund	...	...	**65,000**
Claims paid over	...	...	**1,50,000**

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. A. HUSEIN & Co.,
Secretaries.
72, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

Dr. C. D. BOYES, R. D. S.,

107, Esplanade Road, Bombay
and
11, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

The Pioneer of High Class English and American Dentistry, at lowest possible prices, consistent with the services of a legally qualified Dental Surgeon.

Dr. Boyes was the first dentist in this country to relegate to the past the old system of book debts and large profits and to work instead on the principle of large cash returns and small profits, with the result that to-day his firm is admitted to be the largest of its kind in India.

Guaranteed Painless Extraction, Rs. 5 (or no fee charged).

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Artificial Teeth from Rs. 5 upwards.

Complete upper or lower Sets from Rs. 5, to Rs. 125.

All Work Guaranteed.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

◆

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PAN DAN OR BETEL BOXES.

One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principal ingredients used with the betel, undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamoms, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At State functions, marriage ceremonies, &c., not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, down to the plebian throng, real leaf gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and Electroplate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift.

Ample spaceis provided for the engraving of any inscription.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,
D. Merwan & Co.,
24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

Office:— **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.**

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press. Price Re. 1, postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

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TYPE-COPYING work done by expert Shorthand-Typists having many years experience in attorneys' offices. Any kind of legal and other documents neatly typed at moderate rates. Particulars of C. MALCOLM & Co., Governor's Road, Parel, Bombay. 0772

THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the true characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the world-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED

BURMA RAILWAYS.—WANTED an Assistant Superintendent, on Rs. 350—450, for the Electrical Block-Signalling Branch. Must have had a good theoretical training and subsequent experience of not less than six years on a railway in the installation and maintenance of electrical apparatus for train signalling and safety appliances connected therewith. Age not to exceed thirty-five and one with experience on an English Railway preferred. Will be required to take immediate charge of entire equipment now in use, including Block and Telegraph instruments and Telephones. Knowlede of Telegraphy, though not essential, is desirable.

Applications with copies of papers to be addressed to the Agent, Burma Railways, Rangoon.

F. L. BIGG-WITHER,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Rangoon, 5th November, 1913.

ENGLISH Nurse, highly recommended, would give services in exchange for 2nd class passage to England in Jan. or early in Feb.—Apply Mrs. CONNOR, Iscoyd, Wellington, Nilgiris.

GERMAN LESSONS by former student of Heidelbery University, also French pure accent Geneva University. Testimonials of Colleges, School of Languages. Apply Room 2, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road. 0767.

REQUIRED A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500, according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar,
(Rajputana).

REQUIRED immediately First Class DRAUGHTSMAN to take charge of Drawing Office.

Diploma from recognized Engineering College essential and only men who have had considerable experience of modern drawing office methods need apply.

This is an exceptional opportunity for a thoroughly trained and qualified man to obtain a well paid and permanent appointment

Reply to Undersigned by letter only stating age, caste, experience, present salary and position and also date when free. Copies of testimonials (not originals) should be forwarded.

Selected applicant will be required to go on probation for a period of one month, during which time pay will be allowed before the appointment is confirmed.

M. B. ROSENTHAL, A.M.I.C.E.,
Cantonment Executive Engineer,
Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED Employment by a Lady Shorthand TYPIST Conversant with Office work. Good Testimonials. Apply Box No. 502 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A smart Goan CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, having knowledge of Typewriting.—Apply to Mr. DIAS, 29, Dalal Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED a B. Sc. to serve as an Assistant Teacher in the Durbar High School Jodhpur. Pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80.—Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Department, Jodhpur.

WANTED—A Matron for the Burdwan Fraser Hospital on Rs. 50 per month and free quarters—Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Burdwan Fraser Hospital, with testimonials.

WANTED a good INDIAN MOTOR-CAR DRIVER, must be used to high powered cars and have good references; no good applying without. Salary Rs. 40 per month with yearly increments of Rs. 10 per month if work satisfactory. Applicants must send copies of testimonials to

THE AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,
Bikaner State.

WANTED two ASSISTANT TEACHERS for A. V. School, Ankleshwar, one B.A., (with Persian preferred) and another P. E. or Intermediate (with Sanskrit preferred). Apply soon to the Undersigned stating second language, voluntary subjects, if any, and salary

MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleshwar.
Ankleshwar, 12th November, 1913.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible

TO THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona

WANTED a competent INSTRUCTOR in Marathi on the staff of the Police Training School, Nasik, on Rs. 100 per mensem as a Sub-Inspector to advance to Rs. 150 per mensem in the month of May 1914, as an Inspector with the usual further prospects. None but fully qualified applicants of good physique, with an aptitude for teaching, with good testimonials as to character and certificates testifying to their success as teachers, need apply. Applications (together with original testimonials) should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach this office not later than the 25th November, 1913.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

WANTED an Assistant Principal for the Govt. Weaving Institute, Serampore. The appointment is open to statutory Natives of India only and will be for a period of six months in the first instance on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. If the services of the officer appointed be made permanent the rate of salary will be Rs. 250 a month with annual increment of Rs. 25 a month rising up to Rs. 500. The appointment does not carry compensation allowance or the right to free quarters. Candidates should have completed a course of instruction in Textile Manufacture at a recognised Technical Institute and should possess Mill experience and a thorough knowledge of the management of Textile Machineries. The selected candidate should be fully capable of taking charge of the work of the Principal of the Institute during his absence on inspection. Applicants should provide with their testimonials, a full statement of their qualifications, particulars under the following heads:—

1. Age.
2. Nationality.
3. Whether they are statutory Natives of India.
4. Whether married or single and with or without family.
5. And how soon they could join after receiving notice of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Govt. Weaving Institute, Serampore, Bengal.

FOR SALE:

A GOOD MILLINERY business FOR SALE in Bombay. Well patronised disposing owing to ill-health. For particulars apply to Box No. 128 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0765.

BUGGY FOR SALE, done up in June and in good condition, but wants new tyres, Rs 400. Apply

SCOTT & CO.,
Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT Grand Piano in solid Chippendale Mahogany case in good condition Rs. 400 or offers, apply to Box No. 503 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A pair of Dachshund Pups 6 months old, in good condition—Apply W E. WALKER, Royal Oak Hotel, Bhowali, Dist. Naini Tal.

FOR XMAS GIFTS and PRESENTS:—Please inspect the varied assortments of useful articles and fancy goods at INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY Hornby Road, Bombay. 0745

FOR SALE JOURNAL of the BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. 19 numbers. Parts of Vols. 7 to 12, of years 1892-98. What offers.

W. M. THOMAS,
Arrah Bihar.

WANTED

WANTED good heavy weight Polo Ponies, fast and handy: young preferred.—Address J. N. G. JOHNSON, I.C.S., Cawnpore.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, European or Indian, to invest Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 in a going business as partner. Dividend of 7 per cent. to 10 per cent. guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 128 Advt. Dept. c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0769

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED MANAGER for up-country Europe Shop. Must be good correspondent. Applications to be sent to the undersigned in candidate's own handwriting with copies of testimonials. K. RUSTOMJI SOONAWALA, Buildings., Khetwadi, 12th Cross Lane.

WANTED a Hindu qualified L. M. & S., those having private practice need not apply. State salary required, enclose certificates. Apply to the Secretary, BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall. 0753

WANTED—An Assistant Master, trained and good at games, on Rs. 125 with food and quarters.

A Matron, preference given to applicants with knowledge of nursing, on Rs. 50 with food and quarters.

Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, to the HEAD MASTER CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LAHORE.

WANTED a trained teacher for the post of Head Master at Khilchipur, C. I. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem.

A graduate is preferable.—Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the political agent in Bhopal, Sehore, C.I.

W. S. DAVIS,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

WANTED for Central Provinces good CONSTRUCTIONAL DRAUGHTSMAN and QUICK ESTIMATOR, preferably with a knowledge of surveying and levelling. Salary according to qualification. Apply

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., LD.,
Cox's Building,
0764 Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED a MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Hyderabad Sind Municipal Water Works on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. Must possess First Class Engineer's Certificate and have had previous experience of Water Works. Application stating qualifications and enclosing testimonials to be submitted to THE PRESIDENT, Hyderabad Sind Municipality, before 7th December, 1913.

WANTED two qualified European or Eurasian SHIPWRIGHT CHARGEMEN for Marine Shops of the Uganda Railway at Lake Victoria, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 160 to Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Two years' agreement. The applicants must be energetic young men of good character and skilful workmen. Must be skilled in Shipwright work, ship plating and supervision of rivetting, caulking, etc. Good knowledge of Hindustani essential. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to

AGENTS IN INDIA,
Uganda Railway,
Karachi.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies ars constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy
Advertising
Agricultural
Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training.
Dairy Farming
Engineering in all branches
Mining
Poultry Farming
Salesmanship

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR.
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 11.
11, Hamam Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED AGENTS

To introduce the

MILLIONS POLICY

on Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 per month.

Influential men of all communities required. Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year. Full particulars, prospectuses, etc., may be had from:

THE PIONEER ASSURANCE
Coy., Ltd.,
249, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE:

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application. Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE handsome ARAB HORSE, Dark Bay, free from all marks, double bone, 15 hand, 6 years old, ready for harness and saddle. Apply

R. SCOTT & CO.,
Gowalia Tank.

FOR SALE—20 BORE D. B. Shot Gun, with rebounding hammers, by Thos. Turner, in excellent condition and very light. Price with canvas case Rs. 100. Reasonable offer considered.—Apply to Colonel C E. BADDELEY, 14, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

FOR SALE—One "ROVER" CAR, 6 H.P., two-seated, having two side electric and one head gas lamps with tool complete. It is in good order and was used very carefully by an officer who left India. Price Rs. 900.

DHANNARAM HEERALAL,
Motor Dealer,
Nagpur.

FOR SALE—A grey C.-B. Gelding, aged, never sick or sorry, goes in both saddle and harness, being used regularly. Owner is shortly going on leave. Rs. 250.

Also a rubber-tyred Buggy, in good condition, tyres nearly new. Rs. 250.

If both are taken then one set of Cawnpore brown leather harness will be included.

Apply to the District Engineer, Lucknow.

FOR SALE one 30 H. P. SIDDELEY WOLSELEY CAR with open touring five seated body with wind screen, Cape-cart Hood, Stepney wheel, lamp, etc., engine, body and tyres all in good order.

One 25-30 H. P. STRAKER CAR with open touring 7 seated body with wind screen, Cape-cart Hood, Stepney wheel, lamps, etc., in good condition.

Both cars are in daily use, and went to Mount Abu this season and ran perfectly. Any trial or inspection given at any time in Bikaner. Price Rs. 4,000 each or Rs. 7,000 the two. For further information apply to

NEVILLE B. PARISH,
Bikaner.

FOR SALE—The Late Major General Park's uniform, etc.

Tunic	120	0
Frock coat	60	0
Pea jacket	38	0
Gold sash	75	0
Cocked hat and plume	30	0
Extra plume	12	0
Web belt and sword slings (A. D. C. to King pattern)	12	0
Uniform case (tin) 44in. by 15in. by 10in.	27	6
,, ,, ,, 32in. by 15in. by 11in.	26	0

To fit figure about 5ft. 11in. in height.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Park, The Paddock Poynton, Stockport, England.

FOR SALE.—OWNER LEAVING POONA.—PRIMROSE GIRL, Brown English Mare by T. H. Primrose Boy ex Ladas dam pedigree Welsh Cob Mare, I. P. A. for life, 7 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all through this season in Poona, good trapper, good mouth and manners, a confidential cob up to weight would make a most useful pony for hills. Price Rs. 1,200.

English Ralli Cart, 4 seated, by Bryant, rubber-tyres: lamps, mat, whip socket, etc., in very good order, painted black picked out yellow. Price Rs. 400.

New set black patent leather Harness used only few times. Price Rs. 90.

Or turn-out Rs. 1,600.

BLUEBIRD, Brown English mare by T. B. Flaxby, out of a Blue Ruin mare, I. P. A. for life, 6 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all this season, snaffle mouth, temperate and handy, likely to make a very fine fencer, now being broken to harness. Price Rs. 1,200.

Both these ponies were landed last October, never been sick or sorry and are believed thoroughly sound.

A set of six coloured prints by H. Alkes, framed oak, gold slips, size 18 by 24 inches "One day's sport of three real good ones" dated 1823, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 100.

Two-coloured Coaching prints by above, framed same but rather larger, date 1897. Price Rs. 20.

Apply Major F. MORRIS, Stavely Road, Poona.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will sell on Thursday 20th very little used English Canoe Victoria and Brougham at Count Thurn's Auction Sale near the Malabar Hill Post Office and Church. 0775.

PEDIGREED Wire and Smooth Fox-terriers For Sale.—(1) Smooth bitch, two years old, bred two litters, the last containing eight pups. Rs. 100. (2) Wire bitch, twenty months old, bred two litters, Rs. 100 (3) Wire and Smooth puppies: dogs Rs. 60 and bitches Rs. 50 each.—Apply M. Gray, 44, McLeod Street, Calcutta.

TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW (SOONA CAZA) at Khandalla to let four bed-rooms with bathrooms, stable and outhouse. Apply Mr. M. M. MISTRY, No. 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, c/o Merwanji, Bana, Architects. 0752.

TO LET A FEW FLATS.—Don't miss this golden opportunity. Concession of one month's rent to those engaging flats in Kamal Mansions and Grants Buildings, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, on or before 15th December. No agreement for fixed period demanded. Kamal Mansion fitted with Electric Lights and modern sanitary arrangements. Both the buildings command a magnificent view of the sea. One of the coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Kamal Mansion rent now reduced considerably. Present rent Kamal Mansions from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 and of Grants Buildings from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Apply to Manager P. B. SIRCAR, Esq., Kamal Mansion, Third Entrance, Top Floor. 0700

TO BE LET:

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply, Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO BE LET.

A FLAT in "MINOCHER VILLA," Middle-Colaba, one of the best houses in Colaba. Rent moderate.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD Airy Office for Rs. 75.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD AIRY & COMMODIOUS Office in Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 100.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
0777.

TO BE LET.

TWO FLATS in "RACHEL LODGE," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

TO BE LET.

THE CABINS in Middle Colaba, an upper-storied Bungalow with stables. For rent and other particulars. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office Telephone No. 2611.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 0773

AUCTION SALE:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Ardeseer Dady Street Khetwadi, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Raghunath Chintaman Joshi, and on account and at the risk of Toolas Ebrahim, the Administrator of the estate of Ebrahim Farras, deceased, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of July, 1912, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 184 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ardeseer Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 16, 17, 18, and 19, and New 11220 to 11223, Old Survey No. 594, 2-595, 1-595 and 596, and New Survey No. 5369, 2-5368, and 5367, and 3A-5368, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6715, 6716 and 6717, and Street No. 75, 77, 71, 83, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Esmail Tejoriwalla, on or towards the West by the Ardeseer Dady Street, on or towards the North by the property of Amirajan bin Ebrahim Khan and on or towards the South by the property of Sidick Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 67, Mortgagor Ussoofalli Jiwaji is postponed Undersigned, Auctioneers.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at KHOJA STREET, NALBAZAR that was advertised to take place to-day on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Dhanibai widow of Wanji Ladha and Manilal Nanji is postponed to 31st December, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

S. S. "SOUTH BOROUGH."

THE abovenamed steamer having arrived in this port is now discharging cargo in "O" Shed and our surveyor Mr. Ericson has been already informed to attend daily. CONSIGNEES are therefore REQUESTED to meet him re any complaints.

(Sd.) A. M. JEEVANJEE & Co.,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 14th November, 1913.
0760

NOTICE.

A BILL of LADING has been LOST duly endorsed for delivery order for 4 cases of Glass Bangles which arrived in Bombay per S. S. Rangoon Maru, marked "S N C" in diamond. A duplicate Bill of Lading having been issued to the consignees the original will be of no use to the holder, any person being in possession of the Bill of Lading is requested to return same to Messrs. D. Jeejeebhoy and Co., 307-9 Bazar Gate St., Bombay. 0778

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

AFTER the 17th November, 1913, the Up and DOWN Lonavla Express trains will not be run.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st November, 1913. 0262.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

CAST IRON AND STEEL PIPES AND SPECIALS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply c.i.f. Rangoon of the undernoted steel and C. I. pipes and specials. Tenders must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT of the Rangoon Municipality and should be endorsed "Tender for Pipes and Specials" and they must reach the Municipality not later than TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1913.

About 40 cwts. of C. I. pipes and specials.

About 6,400 Lineal feet of steel pipes 15in. diameter.

About 375 Linel feet of steel pipes 3in. diameter.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

L. P. MARSHALL,
M. Inst. C. E.,
M. I. Mech. E., Inst. M. & C. E.
Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the AGENT of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Bombay at his office up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 24th NOVEMBER, 1913, for the supply to this Railway Company of cut and split firewood during the year 1914.

The form of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned and also to the Locomotive Foreman, Godhra, on payment of annas eight for each form.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money along with each tender which will be forfeited in the event of failure to execute contract after the tender is accepted.

The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for firewood."

F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
Parel Works,
6th November, 1913. 0250

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the AGENT at his office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 24th NOVEMBER, 1913, for the purchase for one year of COAL and COKE ASHES from the Gas House, Colaba.

The form of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned and on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of Colaba Gas House Ashes."

F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
Parel Works.
6th November, 1913.
0253.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Oriental Mining Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 14, Bank Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Accounts of the Company.
2. To appoint Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Motilal Kanji who retire by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL and Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Oriental Mining Co., Ld.,

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th November 25th November 1913.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable persons for the post of SUPERINTENDENT in the Water Works Department. Applicants should have had a good all round experience on a large Water Works and should be well up in waste prevention and pipe-laying. They should also have a good knowledge of plumbing and building work.

Salary Rs. 300, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per month with Rs. 50 per month horse allowance.

The person appointed will be subject to the leave and other rules in force in the Corporation and will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund.

Applications stating age and qualifications and giving full particulars of experience together with copies of testimonials, addressed to the Secretary, Municipal Office, Calcutta, will be received up to Monday, the 8th day of December, 1913.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office,
Calcutta, 6th November, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Christmas and New Year Holidays 1913-14.
REDUCED RETURN FARES.

DURING the period 12th to 31st December 1913, inclusive, Return Tickets will be issued as under:—

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

For any distance over 100 miles each way.	AT SINGLE FARES.	Subject to the proviso that the charge for the lesser distance should in no case exceed that for the greater.
For distances 51 to 100 miles each way	AT A FARE AND A HALF.	
INTERMEDIATE CLASS		
For any distance over 50 miles each way.	AT TWO THIRD CLASS SINGLE FARES.	

These Concession Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to, and including the 14th January 1914.

The outward journey after commencement must be completed in all cases within the same limit of time as that allowed for ordinary single journey tickets, viz., one day being allowed for break of journey for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles; but no break of journey will be allowed at a station short of 100 miles from the point where the journey was commenced.

This concession will not be allowed in addition to or along with any other concession, and is subject to the condition that the North-Western Railway will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the luggage of persons travelling under it.

By Order,
L. C. D. BEAN,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Lahore, 28th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Petty Stores to the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. Tender forms and list of stores required can be had from this office on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., (Sundays and Holidays excepted) or on written application.

3. The amount, if any, required as "earnest money" will be noted on the Tender Form by this office and only Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipt for the amount will be accepted in payment. Cash or currency notes will not be taken.

4. Tenders will be received up to 1[illegible] noon on 12th December 1913; and will be opened at 1 p. m. on the same day. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

5. The director of Ordnance Factories does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. A certificate will be required to the effect that the Tenderers have inspected the authorized patterns and samples of stores kept in the Factory, which can be seen at any time during working hours.

7. The Principal Items required are:—Timber, Cordage, Twin Cotton, Oils (Kerosine, Castor, Lubricating), Oakum, Tallow Drill, Muslin, Bags packing, Lume, Gunny, etc., etc.

F. C. LANE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent.

Harness and Saddlery Factory,
Cawnpore, 8th November 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Baiai widow of Pallanji Framji Mehta, Hormusji Pallanji Mehta, Mancherji Pallanji Mehta, Dadabhai Pallanji Mehta and Framji Pallanji Mehta the first three Baiai, Hormusji Pallanji Mehta and Mancherji Pallonji Mehta both in their own right and also as the executrix and executors respectively of the last will and testament of the said Pallanji Framji Mehta and the last two Viz the Dadabhai Pallanji Mehta and Framji Pallanji Mehta in their own right have contracted to sell to our clients Suganchand Jankidas and Kedarnath Gambhir Chand Carrying on business under the namestyle and firm of Messrs. Gambhirchand Kedarnath the property hereunder described ALL persons having or claiming any right or interest to in or against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, trust, lien, purchase, gift, easements, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Military Square Lane Fort, Bombay and also to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate lying and being opposite to the Dady Seths Atesh Behram Without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 405 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Framji Kharas on or towards the West by the property of Dhanbai widow of Moolchand Goculdas on or towards the North by the public Road formerly called Dady Seths Agiary Lane and now called Agiary Street and on or towards the South by the property of Bansilal Abheychand and which messuage is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3,939 & Street Nos. 92-94.

Dated this 14th November, 1913.

Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY AND RANCHODDAS.
0776 Purchaser's attorneys.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry ***Stearns'*** *Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant.* ***Headache relieved immediately.***

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 8-30 10.

**"Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Volleyed and thundered."**

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Is the greatest event in the history of British arms. It is the crowning glory of our glorious battle record. It is the most stupendous battle of modern times.

And like the battle, our new film

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Is the greatest triumph of British film makers. It is a picture that will stir your patriotism, and set the blood coursing in your veins.

3,000 Soldiers: 1,000 Horses:

Fifty Cannon.

This film has been mounted and produced regardless of expense, and the result is marvellous. Every detail is true to the life.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

THE IRON DUKE : NAPOLEON:

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

In a new selection of songs and stories.

Mr. LESLIE ROSS

The comedian who makes you laugh.

Have you heard his latest song? It's better than ever.

THE ALCAZAR CINEMA DE LUXE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY. **10**

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

To-Night!! To-Night!!

!!YETTMAH!!

!!YETTMAH!!

IN A NEW SERIES OF

WONDERFUL ILLUSIONS.

The world's greatest modern illusionist

To-Night! To-Night! To-Night ELECTROCUTION CHAIR ILLUSION.

Gorgeous Scenery, Elaborate costumes.

Miss SADIE WILLIAMS

THE SPARKLING SOUBRETTE.

In a Budget of New Songs and Duck Bance.

Glorious series of "STAR" FILMS

LAST VOYAGE OF THE "SANAWITTS."

A Thrilling Drama of the 'Sea.'

GILLEN ACROBATI DUO (Variety.) **SEVERAL COMICS.**

"WIFFLES"

As an Eccentricity Expert.

PATHE'S GAZETTE with all the Home News.

Book Now. Telephone 2109.

Same Prices.

"GAIETY."

6=30 TWO SHOWS TO-NIGHT **7=45**

A SUPERB SERIES of PICTURES

That Cannot be Equalled in BOMBAY.

HEADED BY THE GREAT PANTOMIME FILM.

BABES IN THE WOOD.

Film beautifully Coloured by Pathes Process.

"WIFFLES"

The Mere Name is Sufficient

TO CREATE LAUGHTER

Come tonight and See him in

BETWEEN LOVE AND RICHES.

A son-in-law's Nightmare

Full of most amusing situations.

AND THEN WE HAVE

Several other laughable Comics

A Travel film—&—Pathe's Gazette.

AND NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

The last Performances of the New Bandmann Opera Company.

To-Night at 9-15 Sharp.

Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece

"THE GEISHA"

MONDAY NIGHT

Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian MR. ALFRED FRITH

By Special Request

"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES."

TUESDAY NIGHT

Last and Farewell Performance.

Farewell of the Bandmann Opera Company.

By Special Request

"THE PINK LADY."

Prices of Admission :—

Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5.**

Balcony Rs. **3** Gallery Re. **1.**

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.

Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.

PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London Ragtime Revues.

Special Notice:—Arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.

0747

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th

THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY Co.

under the Direction of

W. ANGUS McLEOD.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION

in the History of India.

MAUD ALLAN

AND

LEO. JAN. MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:

BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.

STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.

DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.

Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

Manager: HOWARD EDIE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

Presents for the first time in India

THE BANDMANN LONDONERS

in the latest London Ragtime Revues.

Friday November 21st. | For the First Time in Bombay
The Present London Rage

"HULLO RAGTIME"

as played for two years and still crowding the Hippodrome Theatre, London.

Saturday November 22nd. | For the First Time in Bombay

The Enormously Successful Revue from the Pavillion Theatre, London.

"STEP THIS WAY"

(Everybody's Doing it Now)

Now packing the Pavillion Theatre London.

NEW COMPANY, NEW DRESS, NEW SCENERY, NEW EVERYTHING.

Be in the Fashion: See and Learn Ragtime.

PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR & BAZAAR will be held from 1st to 5th Dec. at St. Mary's School Grounds. Byculla, in aid of the New Building Foundling Home under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. The Bazaar on the 1st Dec. will be opened at 4-30 p.m. by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. For particulars see Handbills and Local advertisements.

0774.

AMUSEMENTS:

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL.

Thursday, 20th November at 9-30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY and Her Excellency LADY WILLINGDON (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice-Patron and President of the Society).

Cantata... ... ... **MAY QUEEN** ... ... Sterndale Bennett.
Ballad ... ... **BANNER OF ST. GEORGE** ... ... Elgar.

(For the first time in Bombay.)

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Mrs. E. F. Halliwell ....Soprano. Miss M. Willson .... Contralto.
Mr. A. L. Cowen ....Tenor. Mr. Joseph Dodds .... Bass.

WITH

Chorus of 70 voices.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.

Solo Pianist ... ... **Mr. Frank St. Leger.**
Conductor ... ... **Mr. Edward Behr.**

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A thrilling American War Drama

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HYACINTH. By George A. Birmingham, Author of "General John Regan."
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BOMBAY.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Medows Street,
Fort. BOMBAY.

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(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

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Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

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Agents.

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.
FOR DIRECT CURRENT.
THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE
HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION
OF CURRENT.
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,
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AUCTION SALE:

MENESSE & CO.,

N. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th November, 1913, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of staves for casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, mortar pans, Portable forges files, commode pans, platform weighing machines, coir matting, mattresses, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, wooden barrels, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piston packing rings and rubber pipes. I. R. and canvas vaccum pipes, zinc lining, clocks bells, leather belts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammers, augers, locks, C. I. weights, ratchet braces, and sundry other stores, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th November 1913 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—Cottonseed, bags of rapeseed, linseed, wheat, jawari, barjree, bagging, dyes, luggage, plough brass thari, empty cylinders, soap, wooden scales, iron bars, iron nails, iron beams, iron wire, empty bottles, one C. I. pipe, bricks, coal, old records, condemned sheets, bags of sweepings, grain and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 F. P. BALES FINE MACHINE GIN BENGAL COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction TO-DAY, SATURDAY the 15th Nov. 1913 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sassoon Dock Wharf near where Saugar Press was on account of the Insurance Office the following Cotton Salved from the Sea.

52 F. P. Bales Fine Machine Gin Bengal cotton new crop specially selected by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 F. P. BALES, AKOLA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, in the Scot's Press Godown, compartment A., belonging to Messrs. P. Crystal and Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co.:—

100 F. P. bales Akola cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS and SILK WARPS, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th November, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following goods salved from the fire that lately occurred in the offices of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort.

9 cases lepets, 4 cases umbrella cloth, 2 cases coloured handkerchiefs, 1 case tasa silk. 2 cases loongies, 1 case Turkey red cambrics, 1 case white long cloth, 1 case book muslin, 1 case white dhooties, 1 case white dorias, 2 cases silk warps, 3 bales saddle felt (Numdo).

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 249 BAGS JAVA SECOND BOILING SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15t day of November, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10, by order of Messrs. D. B. Khan & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Bham.

B. G.
L C. A. Ex. s. s. "Sofala."
249, bags Java Second Boiling Sugar.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSES' COTTAGE PIANO, PIANOLA WITH MUSIC ROLLERS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.,

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms in Bank Street Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture such as blackwood drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, mirror back corner cabinets, round table, marble top dressing and wash, hand tables, chest-of-drawers, portable wash-hand stand, mirror door double and single almiras. banjos, book stands hanging lamps, incandescent bracket and hanging lamps, sweet toned cottage piano by Rose & Co., Pianola by the Orchestrelle & Co. with music rollers, etc.

The property of J. M. Armstrong Esq.

The above will be on view from Monday the 17th inst.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as chairs, teapoys, sofas, writing, dressing and washhand tables side-boards, single and double almyrahs cheval glass, phonographs with records. etc.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—A great quantity of grey shirtings, jaconetts, drill and white mulls and nainsooks.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred sigram.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

NOW READY!
THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT
FOR
Students and Practitioners
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B. A., LL.M.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 5.
TO BE HAD OF
Ramchandra Govind & Son,
Booksellers.
Mohammadi Mahal,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

◆

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov 13

The Bombay Mails of 1st instant arrived at Brindisi yester afternoon

Consols 2½ %	72 13-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-30½
Rentes 3 %	87 1-4
Berlin Cheques on London	20·50 1-2
Bar Silver Spot	27 1-2
„ 2 months hence	27 1-2
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 100,000	
Council Bills—Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 50,000 @ 1-4 3-32	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 mst	4 5-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4 5-8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	4 1-8
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1-4

AMERICAN COTTON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	67,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000

Futures at New York Jan. 13·14 Previous Closing price 13·10.

Futures at New York Mar. 13.23 Previous Closing price 13·17

Advanced early on Bullish Private crop Reports and Declined later owing to unfavorable Financial conditions and wall street selling.

Spot Cotton at New York 13·60. Previous price 13.60.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13·3-16. Previous price 13·3-16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady

Futures at New Orleans: Jan. 13·30. Previous price 13.25.

Futures at New Orleans: Mar. 13·40 Previous price 13.35.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3-4
Demand Bills	4 ·5
Silver Commercial Bars	59· 1-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	29,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady good biz doue

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures.—Barely Steady

Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry

Mid Americans	7·45 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·15 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan. 13-10 March. 13-17

New York Official noon call Jan 13-15. Mar. 13·23

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13-27 Mar. 13-37.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
N.	7·01	7·03
D.	7·00	7·02
J. F.	7·00	7·01
F. M.	7·00	7·02
M. A.	7·01	7·02
A. M.	7.01	7·03
M. J.	7.02	7·03
J. J.	6·99	7·01
J. A.	6·97	6·93
A. S.	6·81	6·83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	35,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing	Price To-day's price
N. D.	7·03	7·07
D. J.	7·02	7·06
J. F.	7·01	7·05
F. M.	7·02	7·06
M. A.	7·02	7·06
A. M.	7·03	7·07
M. J.	7·03	7·07
J. J.	6·01	7·05
J. A.	6·99	7·03

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

◆

LONDON Nov. 13.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.—

Total Bullion	£ 35,700,000	Decrease	100,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,500,000	Increase	500,000
Other do.	£ 38,400,000	Decrease	4,000,000
Govt. Securities	£ 11,800,000		unchanged
Other Securities	£ 27,100,000	Decrease	1,600,000
Notes & Gold	£ 26,600,000	Increase	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 56 % of the Liabilities.

The sum of £ 180,000 has been set asied % Council of India, Indian Gold Standard Reserve.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B £68; (yesterdays 68¼;) Copper Braziers £84½; Yellow Metal 7¼.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12; value.

Arrivals.—Schwarzenfels.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Nov.-Dec.: Antwerp sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 47¾; Nov.-Dec.; Antwerp; sellers canal firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 44¼: Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk; done and buyers firm. Calcutta Linseed 43; Nov.-Dec.; London done quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 35½; Nov.-Dec.; London done. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36¼; Nov.-Dec.; Hull done firmer.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-2½; Nov.-Dec.; buyers firm.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady moderate biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-¾; nominal Jan.-March; still nothing doing. German Beet-root 88 % 9-6; sellers November; German Beet-root 88 % 9 10½; sellers May; opened steady closed quieter not much offering. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9; sellers Nov.-Dec.: quite; unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-6; November; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-4; Nov. value easier.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 15-18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½; Nov.-Dec., value. 117-¾; Jan.-March; value. Raw Java, C & F Bombay and Karachi 11-6; Nov.-Dec.; value. 11-9; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-4½; Nov.-Dec.: value, 12-7½; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-6; Nov.-Dec.; value, 12-9; Jan.-March; value. Nothing doing prices lower.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 40¾; Nov.-Dec.; Hamburg sellers firm.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-17; Nov.-Dec.; Hull sellers quiet but steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

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EXCHANGE.

(From our Correspondents.)
Nov. 14.

We have no change to report in this Market which continues quiet with rates unchanged. Business for Bank remittance has been chiefly for the mail, and some 3 months' bills have been placed for near deliveries. Rates for the Far East are easier following the decline in silver.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—
T. T. ready, 1s. 4 1/16d.
D. D. mail, 1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. forward, 1s. 4 3/32d., January.
Bank's buying—
Private D. D. ready, 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 months ready, 1s. 4 3/8d.
Credits 3 months forward, 1s. 4 5/16d., March.
Credits 6 months ready, 1s. 4 9/16d.
Francs 3 months ready, 1/2¼.
Marks 3 months ready, 140.
60 days Hongkong, 144¾.
60 days Shanghai, 196¼.
60 days Japan, 148½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market was dull and depressed to-day and fluctuated in the vicinity of Rs. 95-8. There was only a limited business in the Market as the Share Market is still claiming the full attention of brokers. The business of the Mahurat Settlement is not yet completely over.

Ready Paper was placed at the rate ruling for account and there was a good enquiry for small pieces.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-10.

BULLION.

The London Market reports a decline of 1/8 in the prices of ready and forward bar silver. Locally the market has again been rather irregular, ready and the Settlement opening at 80-12 and after declining to 80-… closes an anna better at our quotations. Business has been on moderate lines.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	80	9	0
„ „ 1st Settlement	80	9	0
„ „ 2nd Settlement	79	3	0

COTTON.

Cotton:—At the commencement of the past week, interest centered around the Ginner's Report, which reached here last Sunday. Estimate of the number of bales ginned up to the 1st November, had led to the anticipation of a "bullish" report, and considerable surprise was evoked at the real figures, which were at first considered distinctly "bearish." A sharp decline immediately took place in the governing markets, but maturer consideration of the report proved that the figures were less "bearish" than at first sight, and a partial reaction followed. Later advices from Home have given rotation of up and down markets, and taking the week all round New York shows a decline of about 12 points, New Orleans about 11 points, and Liverpool about 11 points as compared with the quotations received from these markets on Friday morning, last. The immediate future of the Home markets is unassured, and they are likely to waver on reports circulated by interested parties on the "bull" or "bear" side. At the same time we have confidence in the markets in the long run, and though we may go lower at times we have reason to believe that the follower of the theory of buying scale down on the basis of seven pence will find the result profitable later in the season.

In the Bombay market, we have had a quiet week, and business has been slow. The market has shown no special feature and fluctuations have been narrow. Contracts are not being made in any number, and export houses lean rather to the selling side than the buying. A small but regular business has been put through in Bengals, Khamgaons, Khandeish and Broach for forward, and in the three first descriptions in ready. Japanese buyers are not prepared to pay the prices at present asked, but numerous offers are being received at about Rs. 7 or so under the ruling rates. The Continent is not inclined to operate on any scale. The tone of the market is, however, better at the close.

The following are amongst the private telegrams received here this morning:—

Norden and Co.:—Our estimate of the crop is 13,925,000 bales.

Gruning and Co.:—Much of the recent selling has been speculative. Our opinion is that there is a large short interest which will tend to sustain the market. Spinners seem inclined to buy cotton and to stock.

Tata and Sons:—Our New Orleans friends telegraph:—Gins are closed for the season early in many places.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association:—

H. G. Bengals, F. G. 243, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Bengals, Fine 248, F. G. 242, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Scind-Punjab, Fine 246, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Khandeish, Fine 267, F. G. 257, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha, Fine 305, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee, Fine 302, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Yeotmahl, Fine 298, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum, Fine 293, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, "Fair Staple" Fine 286, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Oomrawattee, Fine 289, Delivery Jan. 25th.

M. G. Broach, Fine 327, Good 314, Delivery March 25th.

M. G. Muttia, Fine 267, F. G. 257, Delivery Jan. 25th.

Saw-ginned Dharwar, Good 287, Delivery Ready.

M. G. Westerns, Good 288, Delivery Ready.

H. G. Westerns, Good 283, Delivery Ready.

M. G. Compta, Good 300, Delivery Ready.

M. G. Bagalkote, Good 281, Delivery Ready.

Bazaar rates close about Rs. 2 higher than the above.

FREIGHTS.

The tone of the Market is steady. Business is reported for:—

Antwerp:—3,000 tons, Nov.-Dec. at 11s. and 13s. and 3,000 tons, January at 11s. 6d. and 13s. 6d.

Dunkirk:—5,000 tons, December at 11s. 6d. and 13s. 6d. and January at 12s. and 14s.

Hull:—5,000 tons, December at 11s. and 11s. 3d.

Genoa:—4,000 tons, Nov.-Jan. at 13s. and 14s.

Havre:—1,000 tons, January at 14s. and 15s.

Ore freight for Antwerp, 2,000 tons, Dec.-Jan. at 14s. 6d.; Dunkirk, 2,000 tons, Dec.-Jan. at 15s., was booked in London.

Charters:—"Pearlmoor", Dec. at 17s. 2 F. P. excluding French ports. "Kirkdale", Nov. at 17s. to Dunkirk only.

Rates.	Nov.
Antwerp, 11s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
Dunkirk, 12s.	14s.
Hamburg, 13s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Marseilles, 13s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
Genoa, 14s.	15s.
Hull, 11s. 6d.	

SHARES.

The Mahurat Settlement is nearly over and there now remains the adjustment of final accounts among brokers. Business for the December Settlement has commenced from to-day but very few transactions for forward delivery were reported. The Market preserved a firm tone and a lot of shares for cash were placed at advancing rates.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,495 and Colaba to Rs. 1,375.

Finlay changed hands at Rs. 302-8 and Kohinoors at Rs. 717-8.

Currimbhai moved up to Rs. 217-8 and Crescent to Rs. 111-4.

Bombay-Burma were in demand at Rs. 747-8.

Tapti-Valley Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 560.

Bank of India shares advanced to Rs. 63 and the Indian Specie to Rs. 38-4.

SHIPMENTS OF GOODS FOR OCTOBER.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the Month of October 1913.

	TO CALCUTTA.	TO RANGOON.	
Cotton Piece Goods. (in yards)			
Bleached and White	16,100,000	3,000,000	Yar
Unbleached and Grey	91,800,000	1,200,000	„
Dyed and Colored	6,100,000	2,200,000	„
Printed	5,800,000	2,400,000	„
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)			
Dyed and Bleached	170,000	140,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	300,000		„
Total Shipments of Salt	3,000		Tons

	TO MADRAS.	TO BOMBAY	TO KARACHI	
Cotton Piece Goods. (in yds.)				
Bleached & White	3,300,000	23,000,000	1,240,000	Yards
Unbleached and Grey	10,600,000	22,500,000	2,200,000	„
Dyed and Colored	1,700,000	15,600,000	3,800,000	„
Printed	3,700,000	20,200,000	5,300,000	„
Twist and Yarns (in lbs.)				
Dyed and Bleached	510,000	500,000	70,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	150,000	1,000,000	30,000	„

A SMART COCAINE SEIZURE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Khairaj, Excise Inspector Mr. Leslie Hubbard charged Husan Niyerali, a Khoja, with selling and having in his possession two packets of cocaine without a permit. It appears that on Wednesday night, Mr. Hubbard, who had previously been informed of the accused's transactions, got together a Punch and selected another man to act as a bogus customer. Mr. Hubbard then repaired to the Coronation Bar at Grant Road where he carefully marked some coins in the presence of the Punch, and handed them over to his bogus customers with instructions to purchase some cocaine with them from the accused. Two men Abdul Latif and Kashinath were ordered to accompany the bogus customer and to give a signal agreed upon, should they prove successful. Mr. Hubbard followed the trio in the rear as far as Foras Road, where the bogus customer met the accused and having purchsed some cocaine gave the signal for the arrest. The accused was searched when the marked coins were found in his possession and another packet of cocaine concealed in his cap. The bogus customer then produced a packet of cocaine which he had purchased from the accused. The latter was convicted and sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, to run consecutively.

OLD OFFENDER SENT TO JAIL.

◆

THEFT OF CASH AND CLOTHS,

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik, charged an old offender Wali Ahmed with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 785 and clothing valued at Rs. 230, the property of Munshi Mahmed Alikhan, residing at Bapu Kate Street. The complainant who keeps an aerated water shop at Duncan Road, went to look after his shop, after having carefully locked his room, when he noticed on his return home late at night that the door of his room had been broken open and clothing and cash had been stolen from two of his trunks. The following day the complainant identified some of the missing apparel at a second-hand shop at Null Bazaar, and informed the Police. The accused was traced and arrested when all the property, except the cash, was recovered. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

WANTED AT CALCUTTA.

◆

GERMAN WATCHMAKER ARRESTED.

Lewis Charles Rathhoff, a German watchmaker, who had absconded from Calcutta recently, after cheating a European, Mr. J. A. Connolly in respect of a gold watch, was arrested on Thursday at Messrs. Marcks and Co., by Sergeant Longman with a warrant from the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, bailable for Rs. 1,000. Rathhoff was charged yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, who ordered him to be sent to Calcutta through the Commissioner of Police as the bail was not forthcoming.

MANCHESTER COTTON, PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

◆

(From Our Correspondent.)
Nov. 14.

We have still nothing hopeful to report, as far as very active enquiry is concerned. The market this week of course has not been quite idle, as demand to some extent has been visible in all styles. In ordinary times with a normal stock, the present enquiry would be encouraging, but matters, certainly continue to look gloomy, when the past months, which were the best months for disposing of the goods, have been passed slack of trade, and whilst the huge stock is still on the increase. We hear, the Marwari and other brokers are not quite without decent orders from their up-country clients, but they are not anxious to make purchases, unless these orders are accompanied with ready cash. The stagnancy of the Money Market and its panic are keenly felt. In ordinary times, such orders would be too readily executed by these brokers, but under present conditions, they are averse to take the risk on a large scale, of payment weeks after the goods are despatched. They believe, they would run double risk,—that of settlement of their dues, and an untimely demand for settlement of accounts from the merchants on our side. Again, our dealers are equally cautious sellers, and these facts must handicap trade.

Cotton has been a little easier this week. Manchester quotations continue steady, and we only trust for some time to come, neither cotton nor the margins of the manufacturers will experience a fall, to compel the present panic to reach an undescribable crisis. Home reports continue the discouraging tone. General buying is reported far from cheering, and the aggregate sales are quite disappointing. One report says, makers in certain lines refuse to accept prices quoted two days back. A general firmness of the makers to this end would be very encouraging. We have however experienced, that goods late four weeks are being allowed to go at an allowance of 5 to 6 per cent. This might go to prove that decided good margins have been retained, as also there are expectations of low prices.

Inquiry in Greys was pretty visible this week, and we hear, some lots of staple goods have been willingly disposed of by holders, at slightly reduced rates, particularly in low cloths. There has also been a free retail inquiry for heavier cloths at prices, which have left some small margins to the dealers. In Whites, there has been some feeling in Bazaar clearances, the Ramjan holidays and the marriage season among the Hindoos having equally helped this style, as the others. Inquiries from Gujerat, Madras, Malabar, and Hyderabad have helped the dealers to be light of some of their stocks, in absence of a demand from large centres. Nainsooks in 27 inches by 18 yards, 16 by 14 and low counts have been chiefly in demand. Inquiries, for wide widths, 40 and 50 inches by 18 yards, have been readily responded to by the dealers at some concession in prices. A well-known European House offered a really lot of 27 inches 18 yards, 16 by 14, Nansooks at 2/5 ex duty, but so far they have not been able to elicit any reasonable offer. Mulls, 38, 43 and 48 inches, 14 by 10 Counts, Blue Heading were well in demand and some good clearances at an advance of ½ anna a piece, are reported. Some sales of 58 inches by 20 yards, "Red End" Mulls, have also been effected, but clearances showed unremunerative prices to sellers. Thus the expectations of an advance in these in the near future seems hopeless, notwithstanding the fact that the arrivals are light. This is due to the fact that there is a heavy stock in these of a big European House, and the dealers seem to be anxious sellers to be light of their holdings, by selling at concession prices. Prints have been moving to some small extent, and a few small lots, in those styles which have been showing losses have been got rid of. There is no improvement to report in dyed goods. Francies continue selling well, retail inquiry being free, and a great help to the dealers. Stripe Brocades continue to be slow in demand. Expectations are however hopeful far these, as very little in the same is further expected to swell the stock. Dhooties are moving favourably, here too retail inquiry being fair.

Yarns.—There is no activity to report. Stocks, fortunately are small, and this, in spite of little demand has kept up the prices. A sharp inquiry would surely aid the prices to go up, and possibly induce dealers to buy in spite of firm prices at the present moment and the expectations of a fall.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

◆

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers the band of the 2nd (Q.V.O.) Rajput L. Infantry will play the following Programme of music at the Victoria Garden under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 (S. T.) with Admission Fee.

March.........On Popular Songs.........Ackerman.
Overture......La chemin de La Gloire......Kling.
Valse..............Songe d'Ete..................Thurban
Romance...............Simple Aven...............Thome
Selection ....Olivette ....Audran's
Valse..............Thousand Kisses..............Joyce
Selection............The Pink Lady.............Caryll
Polka...........Rum Tum-Tum..............Trotere

MOONLIGHT BAND,

◆

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand on Saturday the 15th inst. commencing at 9 p.m. (S. T.):—

Marche (from) Suite.........At the King's Court.
Her Majesty the Qeen.........Sousa
Melodies (from).........Gipsy Love..........Lehar
Songs (a)............The Bandolers...............Stuart
Songs (b)............Slave Song..............Del Reigs
Overture............ Tannhauser ....Wagner
Melodies (from)...The Girl in the Taxi...Gilbert
Two Favourite Pieces...Air (from) Rinaedo......
(b) Minuet (from Samson...Handel
Slavonic Rhapsody ....Friedmann
Folks Songs & Dances of all Nations...Godfrury

Fresh cases of Gurkha "Zulum" have again occurred at Dacca. On Thursday evening some Gurkhas raided several shops at Nawabganj, looted all the articles and assaulted the shop keepers. The shops at Nawabganj are closed.

THE ULSTER MENACE.

◆

MR. ASQUITH ON CARSONITES.

AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT MUST BE UPHELD.

While the tips of the mountains overlooking the peaceful, old-world Scottish village of Ladybank were lit up with a glorious October sunset on Oct. 25, a speech of the greatest Imperial importance was delivered to a group of little more than 200 sturdy men in the small public hall, says the special correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." Their chairman, Sir James Scott, a shrewd, heavily bearded Caledonian, led them first methodically through the business of the day. It was the annual meeting of the delegates of the East Fife Liberal Association, and the quaint simplicity of this local gathering was a fascinating contrast to the world-wide anxiety with which the speech of the British Prime Minister was anticipated. Mr. Asquith is East Fife's own member. For twenty-seven years he has represented them; each year they have met to conduct the ordinary affairs of their own association, and though they recognise with pride his great position in the State, they claim him at this annual assembly as their own, adopted by them in the days of his political childhood. Fame and power have in no wise changed the relations between the member and his trusty friends. There was a touching homeliness in the whole proceedings, both before and after the Prime Minister's arrival.

The big crowd of journalists for whom the most generous and kindly arrangements had been made by the organisers of the meeting constituted the only indication that a pronouncement of vital national interest was about to be made. The Prime Minister spread out his notes, under the light of an old-fashioned table lamp. Before he had been speaking many moments one realised how intensely the quiet environment emphasised the dignity and solemnity of this stern unswerving declaration of a fixed purpose. This was something far more impressive than the noise and bustle and wild excitement of a great public demonstration. Thoughtful men, representing the best type of rugged force of character, applauded with deep sincerity the main points in the Prime Minister's marvellously concentrated forty-minutes speech. The rapid but comprehensive review of the general political situation, the brief but sufficient approval of Mr. Lloyd George's land policy formed an adequate prelude to the customary speech at these annual gatherings on the topic of paramount importance at the moment.

UNDER THE PARLIAMENT ACT.

The first definite assertion as a direct answer to challenges which have been thrown out in certain quarters came swiftly and decidedly. Home Rule is to be passed under the Parliament Act. The country has approved it, Parliament has approved it, and the labours expended upon it are not to be thrown away. There will be no General Election before the Home Rule Bill becomes law:

> At the last General Election in December 1910—I assert with the utmost confidence—there was no elector in this country of average intelligence upon either side of politics who did not give his vote in the belief and with the knowledge that after the passing of the Parliament Act this legislation for Ireland would take the next place.

Step by step, with masterly conciseness, Mr. Asquith traced the progress of the Home Rule Bill through two Sessions of Parliament. He paid a tribute to the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the Irish Party. "You are often told here," he said, "that I am Mr. Redmond's subservient tool, just as in Ireland Mr. Redmond is told he is mine. There is just as much truth in the one accusation as the other, and that is none at all. We have co-operated, and neither party is in the least degree ashamed of the co-operation in a common cause in the justice and the policy of which we both believe."

The Prime Minister, having summed up the situation—the approval of the Liberal Party in Great Britain, of nearly four-fifths of the population of the sister island, and practically the united support of the great self-governing Dominions—came to the deliberately expressed opinion:

> There is a complete constitutional case for proceeding in the next Session in regard to the Irish Government Bill by applying to it the operation of the Parliament Act.

With the full knowledge, of course, that he was speaking to Presbyterians, men with blood of the Covenanters in their veins, he resolutely grappled with the threats of resistance by force. The strict duty of Government is to be performed at all costs:

> If a statute deliberately enacted by Parliament were to be met by organised and armed resistance, it would clearly be not only the right, but the duty of the executive to assert the authority of the Law by every appropriate and adequate measure.

The cheer which greeted this stern declaration made with clear, calm, judicial emphasis, well accorded with the spirit in which it was delivered. It was not the momentary clamour of a multitude stirred by the passing exhilaration of a rhetorical appeal to passion. The cheers were prolonged, they were very loud for so small an assembly, and they expressed the convictions of men who knew and understood the full meaning of the words spoken. There is to be no surrender of principle; no departure from the straight path of duty, whatever the difficulties, or even dangers.

SENTIMENT OF MINORITY.

Having made this perfectly clear, the Prime Minister still carrying with him the full approval of these earnest men, admitted the further duty of respectfully taking into account the deep-seated and genuine sentiment of the minority of Ireland, fed as it is from a multitude of sources, historical, racial, religious, social, and economic. He recalled his own speech in the House of Commons on the question "That Clause I. stand part of the Bill"; and his repeated invitations to representatives of Ulster for any suggestion of special treatment within the scope of the Bill. Those, offers, he asserted, were still open, but in a sentence he disposed of any idea of a formal conference between party leaders:

> A Conference without a more or less agreed basis and more or less defined limit would almost certainly be abortive, and would therefore, in all probability, leave matters worse than they found them and tend to defeat rather than promote any hope of a settlement.

This does not shut out all possibilities of an interchange of opinion. The Prime Minister, as he has said before, is willing to consider with a perfectly open mind any scheme for the adjustment of the position of the minority in Ireland, subject to certain simple and governing considerations. "If," he said, "there is a genuine disposition in all quarters by an interchange of views and suggestions, free, frank, and without prejudice, to contribute to a common stock, I invite the interchange, and both I and my colleagues are perfectly ready to take part in it." Those governing considerations which are to form the basis of many understandings were thus explicitly set forth:

> Nothing is to be done that will interfere with the setting-up in Dublin of a subordinate Irish Legislature with an executive responsible to it. This is the root and principle of our Bill, and from that we cannot and shall not depart.
>
> In the second place, nothing is to be done which will erect a permanent or an insuperable bar in the way of Irish unity.
>
> In the third place, the importance—which no one realises more than we do here—of the extension of the principle of devolution in appropriate form to other parts of the United Kingdom is fully recognised, the claim of Ireland is prior in point of urgency, and must be dealt with first.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS TRUST.

Having, thus, in unadorned but finished language, viewed the whole situation and stated the precise position of the Government, Mr. Asquith concluded with a very brief but supremely effective peroration. The Government were not going to be false to the trust which the vast majority of the Irish people had reposed in them. They were bound to prosecute their purpose to a successful issue, not only by the obligations of loyalty, but by a profound but ever-growing conviction that it had behind them the sympathies of the British Democracy at home and throughout the Empire, and that it carried with it the best and the only enduring prospect for the happy and prosperous future both of Ireland and of Great Britain. It was undoubtedly one of his best and most characteristic speeches. Every sentence, every word was important. There were no platform arts; no attempts to elaborate his points. He assumed the power of the listener and the reader to perceive the obvious. There was a note of ringing confidence and dauntless resolution throughout.

What temporary measures for special treatment may be devised for dealing with the problem of Ulster are matters for future consideration. The Prime Minister seemed to indicate that it rests with the Opposition to suggest these measures, but they must come within the scope of the Bill. They must not interfere with the setting up in Dublin of a subordinate Irish Legislature with an Executive responsible to it. The broad effect of the speech, as clearly understood by everybody who heard it, was that the Prime Minister had placed on the leaders of the Opposition the responsibility of stating what conditions of special treatment for the North-East of Ireland are in their judgment practicable within the scope of the Bill. Failing this, the Government will go directly forward with their own policy.

"THE WITCH" AT ST. JAMES'S.

◆

BRILLIANT ACTING BY MISS McCARTHY.

Some really beautiful, finely sensuous acting on the part of Miss Lillan McCarthy and some quite interesting studies in stage-candlelight by Mr. Granville Barker are likely, one fears, to share a none too cheerful fate with "The Witch," the play that Mr. John Masefield has adapted from the Norwegian of H. Wiers-Jennsen, produced during the mail week, at the St. James's. One says "produced," for so entirely different was the whole method and treatment of the thing to the few performances at the Court a year or two ago that it can hardly be called a revival, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The truth is that it is not a great play—only of the pseudo-great sort, dealing with fierce passions, piling horror upon horror, titillating the nerves, intriguing the imagination, but all to very little convincing purpose when it is done. Its claim to memory is in vague, uncanny suggestiveness—but one feels it is the suggestiveness, not of reserve, but of exhaustion, and there is all the difference.

One may recall that it tells of a 16th century Norwegian girl who had married an elderly Lutheran's son, and whose mother had the repute of being a witch, the aunt having been actually burnt for it. The old parson tells his young wife of this after five years of married life, and also tells his son, a handsome boy, fresh, like Hamlet, from Wittenberg. On hearing of her mother's powers, the girl's character gradually changes. She is first tempted to make trial of her own power by calling the absent son to her at midnight by an effort of will. He comes, and there is an extremely passionate love-scene.

The impetuous love-affair continues, and the young wife grows yet more furtive and feline in her manner. Then she wills the old man dead, and tells him so. He had heart-disease already—and, sure enough, he dies there and then. So at last, in a sensational church-scene, she is challenged for a witch by her husband's aged mother. She is put to the test of touching the dead body and swearing that she had no part in her husband's death. In extremity of stress of mind she cannot swear, but babbles a confession.

Of course it is gloomy, but one does not mind that. The real trouble is a doubt as to how far the author really means to endow his heroine with conscious telepathic power. Still, after one has made one's guess, there is any amount of interest in the gradual power of suggestion upon the young wife's character.

She is acted by Miss Lillah McCarthy with wonderfully terse passion and delicate vitality, but frankly one does not care very much for the poses of the "new aestheticism" that she now affects—all bare nape, and ankles, and palms at right-angles. She is so fine and beautiful herself that there is no need for her to imitate anybody else.

Mr. Dennis Nielson-Terry makes a grave and dignified young lover, with Mr. Beveridge of course indispensable as the elderly husband, while there is an extremely able piece of work by Miss Janet Achurch as the aged denouncer. Mr. Granville, Barker's candle-studies are not at all terrible this time—one scene, set high, on a platform-stage with a dark brown frame—has all the charm and repose of an old Dutch picture on a wall. But unfortunately these things cannot make a perfect play.

BANDRA ASSAULT CASE

◆

APPEAL TO THE SESSIONS.

SENTENCE REVISED.

Before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, Pandu Fakir and nineteen others were charged with pelting stones on the hut of the complainant Dharma Rama, so rashly as to endanger human life, and with forming themselves into an unlawful assembly with the object of assaulting Dharma, and committing a riot in prosecution of their common object.

Mr. M. M. Kharbhari defended the accused and Mr. Vaidya, the Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment, said that the accused were fishermen of Danda. Owing to plague they had gone to live in huts. The complainant's story was that Rama Mahadev came running from the hill side towards his hut with several others following him with sticks in their hands, among whom the complainant could identify only the accused Motya Chamar (No. 5), Ramchandra Fakkad (No. 8) and Shrawan Gangaji (No. 2). Rama entered his hut followed by his mother, brother and aunt and then he asked his wife to run away as he could not make out why they had come. Rama closed the door of the hut and then the people outside began pelting stones at the hut. Sadru (No. 19) and Rama (No. 20) exhorted the rest of the accused to pull down the hut and beat Dharma. They and the accused No. 10 Shrawan began pulling down the hut and removing the Jhawlis on the north side and that Shrawan Gangaji (No. 2) with two others (unidentified) broke the hut on the east side and Nos. 2 and 10 entered the hut; the moment they put their steps into the hut the complainant and Rama got out. The Magistrate found accused Nos. 1, 3, 8, 10 and 15 guilty of an offence under Sec. 336 I .P. C. and accused No. 2 guilty of the offence under Sec. 323 I. P. C.

The Magistrate sentenced them all to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each, or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

Further, the Magistrate was of opinion that it was necessary to require these six accused to execute bonds for keeping the peace and he therefore ordered them to execute a bond, in the amount of Rs. 50 each with one surety for keeping the peace for a year.

Lastly, he found that accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 17, 19 and 20 were not guilty of the offences they were charged with and acquitted them all.

Against the above order the accused appealed, and the appeal was disposed of by Mr. J. Dixit, Sessions Judge, Thana, who observed that he fully agreed with the learned Magistrate, that the evidence for the prosecution was false and fabricated. The police investigation was not fair and proper. On a consideration of the evidence he was of opinion that the charge of pelting stones and doing rash and negligent act could not be sustained. The Appellate Court accordingly acquitted and discharged accused Nos. 1, 3, 8, 10 and 15.

The conviction recorded against accused No. 2, Shrawan was affirmed, but the sentence was reduced to the period actually undergone by him in the jail on the date of the order.

Side by side with the above appeals the Court heard the appeal of Dharma Rama, the complainant in the above case, who was charged with assaulting Posha Gara and convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and directed to be bound down to keep peace for one year.

The Appellate Court rejected his appeal.

EX-APPROVER'S ATTEMPT. AT SUICIDE.

◆

DISCHARGED BY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Upendra Nath Chuckerbutty, the Khulna approver, who was removed the other day from the Lal Bazar Police station suffering from opium poisoning, was placed yesterday before Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, on a charge of attempted suicide. On hearing the facts of the case Sir Frederick ordered him to be discharged.

It will be remembered that the man called at the Police Office with a view to making a statement to the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

RANDER MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

◆

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, Nov. 11.

Before Mr. Advani, District Judge, Surat, on Monday, the Rander Muncipal Election case came up for trial. In this case the unsuccessful candidates, mostly the rich Borahs, of Rander had applied under the District Municipal Act to set aside the election of the successful candidates, one of them being the Government Pleader of Surat Mr. Gandhi, on certain technical grounds.

The Hon. the Advocate-General Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Antia appeared for the applicants, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Vakil, and Messrs. Thakore and Dayabhai appeared for the opponents. The argument lasted the whole day.

Judgment was reserved.

Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, returns from leave by this week's mail steamer. Surgeon-General Croft who has been actng for him will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Director Medical Services, Rawalpindi Division.

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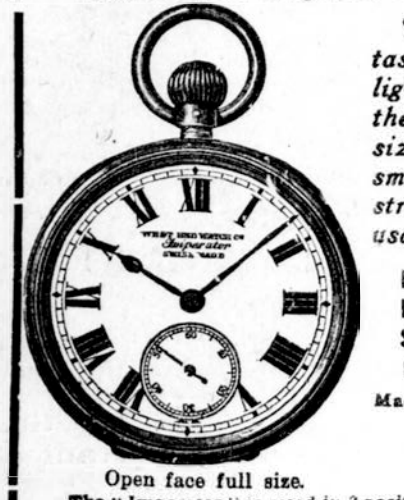

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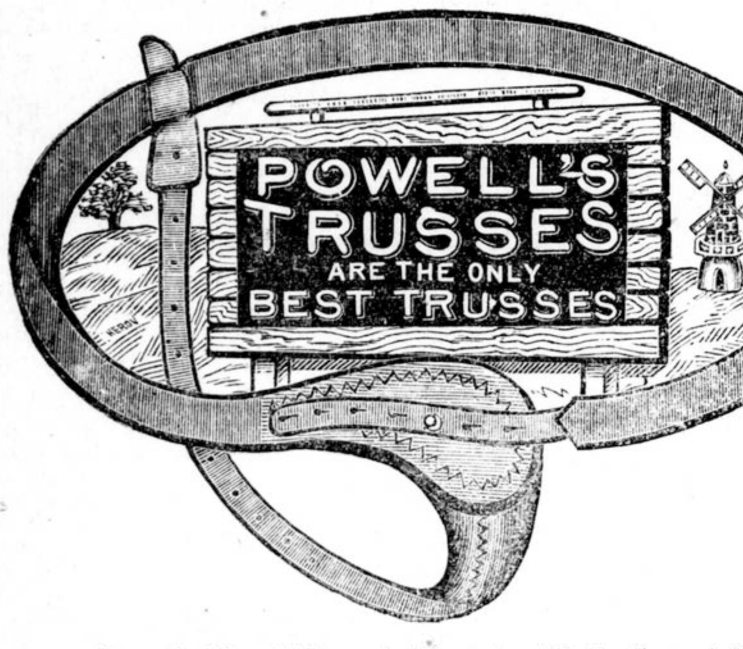

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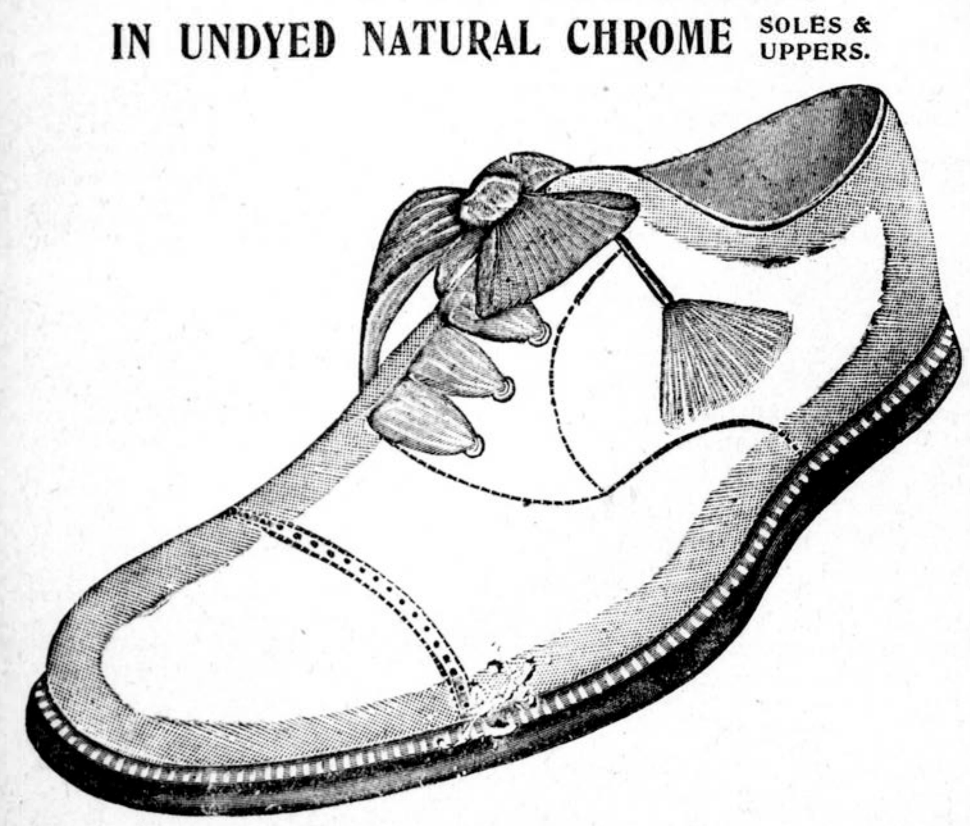

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PLEA FOR RECREATION GROUND.

ANIMATED DEBATE.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board resumed consideration of the Note by the Chairman on the letter from the Municipal Commissioner enquiring whether the Trust would reserve a portion of the Nowroji Hill Estate, Scheme 29, as an open space for recreation purposes.

The Chairman in his Note said: "In allocating land for open spaces in any quarter of a town, preference should, in my opinion, always be given, particularly in or near congested areas, to the provision of open spaces outside the individual houses in order to provide adequate access for light and air to every room in every house. This done, open spaces may, if necessary, be provided in order to secure adequate perflation of air through the quarter. Such spaces will generally be utilised as roads so that facilities for traffic as well as ventilation may be secured by the one process. After this recreation grounds may be thought of, and even where land is of high value, there can be no objection to utilizing odd corners or ill-shaped plots, which are of little use as building sites, for gardens, play-grounds for children or resting places for old people near their homes: but one must think twice before allotting for large recreation grounds, parks, etc., land which has a high value for residential or trade purposes. It is better to put such valuable land to its most remunerative use and utilise the proceeds towards purchasing land for recreation grounds where there is little demand for residences or business quarters and consequently land is cheap. It is not right, in my opinion, to attempt to provide every man with a recreation ground close to his house at considerable expense to the public purse. Applying these principles to the Nowroji Hill Estate, we find that the development plan shows more than 25 per cent. of the total area of 1.17 lakhs of square yards is devoted to roads and service passages, while 115 lakhs of square yards are included in plots to be leased. The Trust's Building Regulations will ensure that something approaching one-third of each of the building plots is left clear of buildings, so that every room may receive ample light and air from outside. The general perflation of air through the estate is secured by the roads provided in the estate itself, the open space over the railway just outside it on the East and North, and Sandhurst Road servings as a funnel for access of breeze from Back Bay on the West.

When the estate is fully developed, it will have cost us on the average Rs. 59 for every square yard which we shall have leased and for every such square yard we expect to receive Rs. 45 from our lessess. Thus we shall lose Rs. 14 per square yard; and if we reserve land for recreation ground we shall lose another Rs. 45 for every square yard in it. This is, in my opinion, far too much to sacrifice, especially in view of the facts that the land in this Estate is, as the Port Trust pointed out to us some years back, in very great demand for trade purposes, and that the Umerkhadi and Mandvi Sections immediately to the East and South of this estate are among the most densely congested areas in the City and can be improved only by the process of demolishing houses in order to create more open spaces near those that remain. The consequent thinning out of the population will create a great demand for accommodation on the Nowroji Hill Estate both for trades and residences; so that even were the land less costly, it would be inadvisable to devote it to recreation grounds at the expense of house accommodation.

The Chairman remarked the question was whether they should or should not alter their development plants so as to allow of an area being reserved for recreation purposes. For reasons stated in the printed note he (the Chairman) was of opinion that they ought not to reserve a plot there for the purpose. Besides they had to remember that already they were having godowns on the ground-floors of the houses on Sandhurst Road, and consequently carts would stand on the road taking up a large part of it and in the event of that happening they might have to make the prolongation of the road on the Nowroji Hill a hundred feet wide. The area of the ground to be reserved for recreation purposes should, it was suggested, be 10,000 yards.

MANDIR'S CLAIMS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he would not mind if they got 5,000 yards. The whole of the argument advanced by the Chairman was based on falacious grounds. What was required was a playing ground for the children of their lessees in that locality. They had never raised objections to giving recreation grounds to other localities, but when it came to the question of Mandir they almost always heard objections being raised. Mandir was one of the most congested localities in the City and had suffered the most of all from the sanitary point of view. It was therefore strange that when a proposal came before them to provide some amenities for that much-neglected Ward, a cry was raised of pound, shilling and pence. His criticism was directed both to the Improvement Trust and the Municipal Corporation. It was highly creditable to the Chairman that he should always lay emphasis on the financial side of the question, but they should never lose sight of the fact that the Board had been brought into existence for the sanitary improvement of the City, and if they did not provide for a recreation ground for a large area like the Naoroji Hill Estate then he would say that they were not doing their duty at all.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna asserted that Mandir was the most congested part in the whole city and required open spaces more than any other locality.

THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said his views on the subject of open spaces were well-known. He had fought and fought hard to emphasise the point that the question of rupee, anna and pie did not effect the consideration of these matters at all. Sanitation was the fundamental question. He had no doubt that the Chairman was a good financier and like a good Marwari collects all the money that he could for the Improvement Trust, but he was a most indifferent if not quite a bad sanitarian. He (the speaker) thought that some time ago they were told the Government was going to hand over the Umercarry Jail site, to them. Uptil now, however, no such thing had been done, but if they could not get that site for a recreation ground there was no reason why they should not get some part of the Naoroji Hill Estate for such a purpose.

Sir Sassoon David said a small area like the one suggested would be of no use.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola remarked:—Sir Sassoon's arguments amounted to this: that if they could not provide six recreation grounds, they should not provide any at all. They talked of the value of the land, but he hoped Sir Sassoon would have the courage of his convictions to bring a proposal before the public to sell the Esplanade maidan. That maidan would fetch not less than Rs. 100 per square yard.

Mr. Wacha:—Rs. 200 per square yard.

Sir Ebrahim further said that those who talked of not reserving valuable lands for recreation grounds should have the courage of their convictions to suggest that the maidan which would fetch a high price should not be kept open but be built upon.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Orr, replying on the discussion said his argument was that they would not be justified in reserving a part of the Naoroji Hill Estate for a recreation ground, when there was an equally important demand for relieving the congestion of that locality. His point was that if they had more ground in the Naoroji Hill Estate for building upon, they could induce the people living in Mandvi to come and live in the Estate, thus reducing the density of a crowded locality like Mandvi. When they got a high price for land in a particular area and they could use that money for an important purpose, namely, that of relieving congestion, they would not be justified in giving up that land for recreation purposes. If they had money he would much rather have a recreation ground in Kamatipura. As to the Umercarry Jail site, even if it were lent to them, he would not be in favour of using it as a recreation ground for it was eminently suited for residential quarters. If they had a recreation ground in the Naoroji Hill Estate as suggested in the letter from the Municipal Commissioner, they would have fewer sites for building upon, and they would be condemning the people of Mandvi to live in an insanitary area.

Sir Ebrahim inquired the number of people that they could get to shift from Mandvi to the Estate.

Mr. Orr remarked: Whatever the number might be, but it would mean less congestion in Mandvi.

Mr. Nowroji J. Gamadia observed that they had had offers for building upon the vacant plots of ground near the Cuffe Parade, which they had refused.

Mr. Wacha said if the Corporation stopped the contribution of Rs. 9 lakhs, that would compel the Trust to listen to their representation.

Mr. A. M. Todd suggested that the further consideration of the question be postponed, and that in the meantime Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola be given a plan of the Naoroji Hill Scheme on which he could mark out the area he proposed to reserve for a recreation ground.

The suggestion was adopted and the Board adjourned.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

◆

THE EXCELSIOR.

There seems to be no limit to the enterprise of the film producer. To make a film representing the Battle of Waterloo might well seem a task beyond even his powers however, as involving such a multitude of men and horses and guns and such an elaborate organisation. The film was produced recently at Home, and had a great reception from press and public alike, and the London theatre where it was shown being crowded to the door for many weeks The "Daily Chronicle" called it "masterly," and "A marvellously realistic film" and "a wonderful production" were some of the other comments. There are 5,500 feet of it, and the scenes include all the great events which have made such an impression on the national mind, such as the Charge of the Light Brigade, the Ducehss of Richmond's ball, the fighting at Hougomont the charge of the Highlanders, Napoleon after the battle, etc. It is a British film of which we see so few, and it ought to appeal to the patriotism of every Britisher This ought to prove one of the highest of the big things the Excelsion gives us. Mr. Leslie Ross, the comedian who has already made himself so popular, is also included in the programme.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

◆

A big drama in two acts, entitled "The Civilian," tops the bill at this Cinema theatre, this week. It is a stirring story of a brave young officer's single-handed defence against a horde of red-skin Indians. American war subjects have been presented frequently at the America-India, but there is no fear of this film, becoming monotaneous. It is sure to rouse up even the dullest, on account of the rapid and vigorous action with which the whole is executed. The coloured drama, "Loved by a Ring," is an episode of the reign of Louis XIV. Bunny figures in a comic sketch called "The Red Ink Tragedy."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

◆

The following is a list of the additional passengers since booked to proceed by the English Mail steamer Arabia, sailing to-day:—

Mr. Benskin, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stowell, Mrs. A. Topping, Mr. H. W. J. Ridley, Mrs. E. Rosenthal, Mr. Kirkhope, Mr. Berk, Miss Egger, Mr. A. Ramsay, Mr. W. Cole, Mrs. Hulbert and infant, Capt. A. C. Gunter, Miss Francis Whigham, Mr. N. L. Fairweather, Mr. D. R. Lyle, Maj. H. E Hitchins, Mr. J. Ravell, Miss Stowell, Miss M. H. Topping, Mr. R. D. Shirvalkar, Miss C. Durand, Mrs. Kirkhope and child, Capt. F. K. Bally, Mr. W. S. Corkran, Lady Stuart and maid, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Hulbert, Mrs. D. Cooper, Mrs. Moncrieffe, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Storey, Mr. James Hannah, Capt. J. W. Sandilands, and Mr. H. M. Dadina.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

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A "Gazette Extraordinary" notice for the information of Officers concerned that full dress white should be worn on the occasion of the public arrival of His Excellency the Governor on the 28th November 1913.

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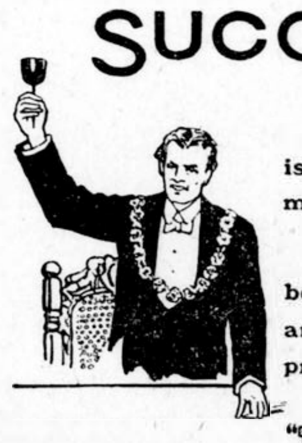

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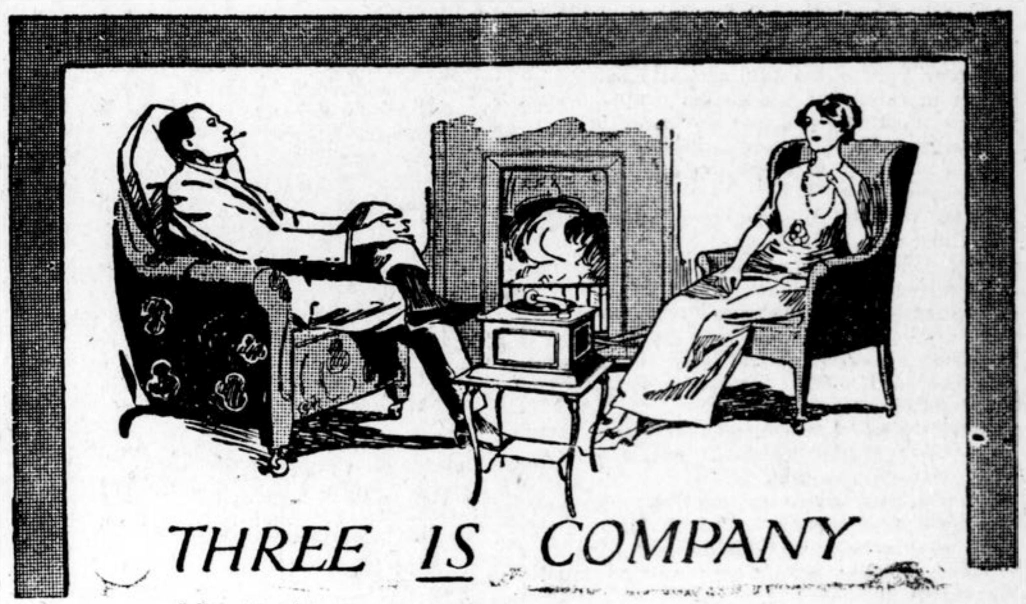

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CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

JOOSUB'S START WITHOUT CAPITAL.

THE AUDITORS' EVIDENCE.

CLOSE SCRUTINY OF BALANCE-SHEETS.

At the Bombay High Court, in Chambers, the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshah Davar recorded further evidence under Section 163 of the Indian Companies' Act in the matter of the Credit Bank. The Court room was crowded as usual and there was the same appearance of Counsel except that Counsel for Mr. Choonilal did not appear and Mr. Weldon appeared for the witness N. R. Mistry after his evidence had been commenced.

On the matter being called on, Jaffer Joosub was put in the witness-box for further examination. The Advocate-General said at the outset in fairness to the witness, that the witness was right regarding the shares of Rustam Cama.

Witness was then asked to state what happened after 4-30 on 2nd. He said:—After that we went to Karmally's office about 6-30 p.m. By we, I mean Choonilal, my brothers, N. R. Mistry and myself. There was again a discussion about the money I wanted and Choonilal asked me to show my books and securities. I hesitated to show my books and went out of the room with Rahim and Mistry with a view to consult them. Rahim was against showing the books but ultimately I showed him the ledger balance book. Then I found that Choonilal was simply talking and evading me and when I asked him about his promise he asked for further securities. I pointed out to him about the monies he had promised to give me, he simply repeated the same thing and the matter was put off till the next morning.

Next morning did you go to see Choonilal at Bandra?—Yes, with my brother Rahim at about 8-30.

What happened there?—We discussed in the same manner as the previous night and I pointed out to him the consequences that would result. Then he refused his help.

And did you and Rahim go away?—Yes, after Rahim telling me in Guzerati "e watma Kai Mal Nathi" (this is worth nothing).

Before leaving I also telephoned from there not to open the Bank.

The Advocate-General.—That is all I have to ask.

STARTED WITHOUT CAPITAL.

Witness was then put a series of questions by His Lordship as under:—

How old are you now?—36.

When you started the Bank, whose idea was it to start the Bank?—My own.

You were then about 32?—Yes, my Lord.

What had you been doing previous to the starting of the Bank?—We were four brothers jointly working and we had started the Baroda Tramway Company and previous to that the All-India United Insurance Company.

You started company floating what year first?—I think in 1906.

Before 1906, what were you doing?—I was doing freight and chartering business.

And your brothers?—We had several agencies in the name of Jaffer Joosub and Company as then we brothers were joint.

Before you started company promoting in 1906, what were your means? That is to say what wealth you possessed between the four brothers?—We had an income.

But no capital?—Not much.

How much?—I can not say exactly.

Roughly?—May be some thousands.

How many?—I cannot say; a long time has passed since.

Can you not give me roughly any idea what means you had among your four brothers?—We had not much. We were living on our income.

You had nothing or you had something, which? I would like you to answer these questions candidly, it would be in your interests. Had you any capital or not?—No; we had no capital.

Before [illegible]6, had your four brothers been in pecu[illegible] difficulties?—It might be that some lo[illegible] were raised.

I am asking you to answer these questions straight, what is the use of "might be"—were you in pecuniary difficulties?—Yes.

Many decrees against you in the Small Causes Court?—No.

No decrees?—No, not in my time.

What was your time?—Since I joined them.

When did you join them?—About 1900.

Since 1900, there have been no decrees against you or your brothers?—I am not sure, but I think so.

I believe your brother Karmalli has taken benefit of the Insolvency Act?—Yes, about twenty years ago.

And before 1906 in spite of your income, you were borrowing monies?—Yes.

When you started the Bank, did you consult anybody or you started it on your own initiative?—I consulted some friends.

And then prepared this prospectus?—Yes.

The names appearing on the first page are the names of the first board of directors?—Yes.

The Advocate-General:—I am told, my Lord, that in addition to this prospectus, there was another, which was signed by some other individual. I have no doubt Jaffer knows about that.

Besides this was there any other prospectus issued?—I think so.

Have you got it?—I have not got it here.

HISTORY OF THE SHARES.

What was the number of qualification shares for each of the directors?—500.

And on application each man had to pay Rs. 2 per share?—Yes.

Did these 11 gentlemen whose names appear on the prospectus acquire the qualifying shares before their names were published?—Yes.

They applied for and the shares were allotted to them?—Yes.

The Advocate-General pointed out that the witness was making a mistake here and he said he would give Jaffer the books to confirm his statement.

In the meanwhile you can tell me this: so far as you remember did these eleven gentlemen apply for the 500 shares?—Yes, all except Hiranand.

And the shares were allotted to them?—Yes, as far as I remember.

Did they pay in the Rs. 2 deposit, all of them?—Yes.

On each of these shares, Rs. 10 were called up?—Yes.

Did they pay up the Rs. 10?—Subject to my checking the books, I say yes.

Were any shares allotted to you and to your brothers?—Yes.

How many to you?—My first application was for 50 shares; now I hold 499.

How many were allotted to Karmalli?—I think in the beginning he got a small number of shares, but now it is about 5,000.

Noor Mahomed.—How many to him?—About 13,000.

And Rahim?—Now the number is 6,350.

Between your four brothers, you have about twenty-four thousand shares?—Yes.

The Advocate-General.—The sons have got as well, my Lord.

Are there any shares standing in the names of your sons or your brothers' sons?—Yes.

How much?—5,500 in the name of Fazul, the son of Karmalli; about 2,500 in the name of Ali Mahomed, son of Noor Mahomed; and 900 shares in the name of Gulam Hussein, son of Karmalli.

When the shares were allotted to you all, did you pay cash for it?—I paid cash for mine as I purchased them from time to time. The others have not paid cash but they borrowed from the Bank in order to pay for these shares.

I take it then that the purchase of a large number of shares was with the monies of your depositors?—Yes.

On each of these shares, Rs. 40 are payable?—Yes.

Have you, your brothers or your brothers' sons any monies or any properties to pay the Rs. 40 per share?—No; Karmalli has got two more bungalows at Baroda, but they are pledged in the Gaekwad's territories for his business.

LOANS SANCTIONED BY DIRECTORS.

The total liability of the Bank when it closed its doors is roughly how much?—Including the shares contingent liability, it comes to 40 lakhs.

When the shares were acquired by your brothers and their sons without paying for them, but by borrowing loans, did the directors know what was going on?—Yes.

Did they approve of it?—Yes, they sanctioned it.

For each share, the Bank advanced how much?—In some cases Rs. 8, in some Rs. 9. I wish to state here that I have already handed over my shares and some of my assets to the liquidator.

You say the directors approved of and sanctioned the loans against shares?—Yes

Did they pay the margin of one or two rupees on each share in cash?—In most of the cases, they were paid by loans.

Did the Bank deal on its own account in the Joint Stock Companies' Shares?—No.

The Bank financed a syndicate, I understand?—Yes.

Who speculated very heavily in shares?—Yes.

Who are the members of that syndicate?—The members in the first syndicate were Rustam K. R. Cama and my brother Noor Mahomed Joosub.

And in the second syndicate?—Cama got out on the 22nd syndicate and the two sons of Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairay named Ahmed and Hassan took his place.

Anybody else?—No.

Did any one join later on?—No; this syndicate existed for four days only.

Did Cama take away any profits with him?—No; he got out without loss or without profit.

In financing this syndicate, how much has the Bank lost?—Owing to the crisis in the bazaar, the losses are caculated at eight lakhs.

Were the Directors aware of the financing of this syndicate?—Whatever finance was made was sanctioned by the Board.

To this syndicate?—No special finance was made to this syndicate.

Whatever finance was made to the syndicate was financied by the directors?—Yes.

Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz's two sons are men without any means?—Yes, they are.

Mahomedbhoy himself has been without any means for many years?—Yes.

Has the Bank advanced monies to Mahomedbhoy?—Yes.

How much, I want roughly?—Jointly with other names and against Bank shares, about three lakhs.

Any security given?—Yes, jewellery and title deeds of manganese ore land.

Jewellery worth how much?—Three to four thousand.

And the manganese land?—About two thousand.

The Advocate-General said Rs. 1,28,000 had been advanced on bills and Rs. 3,50,000 and odd on the Bank shares to Mahomedbhoy and his sons.

The Credit Bank shares standing in their names were all paid for by loans from the Bank?—Yes.

THE OTHER ADVANCES.

You know Hassambhoy Rahimtoollah Khairaz?—Yes.

He is a man without means for many years?—Yes.

And there are decrees for large amounts outstanding against him unsatisfied?—Yes.

Loans made by the Bank to him to what extent?—One bill of Rs. 1,500 against which there is security of jewellery.

Between Mahomedbhoy and his sons, the Bank stands to lose how many lakhs?—About five to six lakhs including the Bank shares.

What is the value of the shares now?—None.

Then that amount is lost?—Yes.

And between your four brothers and their sons, how much does the Bank stand to lose?—Not taking into account the securities, about thirteen lakhs, out of which about three lakhs are recoverable.

They are also liable to pay Rs. 40 on many thousand shares?—Yes.

That is to say about ten lakhs?—Yes.

Where has it all gone?—Mostly in speculation?—No.

Then where has it gone?—My brothers' monies some has gone in business and some in shares. They hold a large number of All-India and Baroda shares.

Yes, but they are all mortgaged, and monies obtained on them; where have all these twenty lakhs that you took away from the Bank gone?—About seven lakhs they took away from the Bank and paid to the Bank for shares. Three lakhs paid for buying the All-India shares and other shares that are with the Bank. That makes ten lakhs and the other ten lakhs may be their losses.

In what?—Some in speculation and some in other business. I would like to state that my two brothers Karmalli and Rahim were not speculating.

Who drew your memorandum and articles of association?—Messrs. Thakurdass and Coy.

Which partner?—Who is the solicitor?—Rustam Cama or Mr. Hormusji?

They give the directors the fullest powers to do what they like with the money?—Yes.

No restriction?—So far as I know they have got all the powers.

When you started the Bank with these articles, I suppose there were no applications for shares from independent citizens of Bombay beyond your circle of friends?—Yes, there were.

The Advocate-General said he did not ask this witness any questions relating to this as he had confined the examination to Choonilal's transaction only.

THE AUDITOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. N. R. Mistry was then called as the next witness and examined by the Advocate-General. He said:—I have been doing business as an accountant in Bombay for the last 15 years. I know Joosub brothers. They managed the following concerns: Baroda Tramway Company, All India Insurance Company, The Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Company and the Credit Bank. I have been the auditor of all these concerns from their commencement. Rahim Joosub carries on business in the name of Rahim Joosub and Company and in that name he was the agent of the All India Insurance Company. One of the brothers, Karmalli is a Khan Saheb. Noor Mahomed carried on business in the name of Noor Mahomed and Co., and Karmalli in the name of Karmalli Brothers, and in that name he carries on the agency of the Baroda Tramway Company. I do not know if Fazal Karmalli did carry on business in that name or any one else did. I do not know who constituted the firm of Abdulla Karmalli. I know nothing about Rahimtulla Mahomed. This is the first time I heard his name. I have never heard the name of Rahimtulla Mahomed and Company. I have heard the name M. C. Dharamsey. He was attending the All India office. I do not know if he has been in hiding for the last two years. I have not seen him for the last two years. I have no knowledge of his means or what he is. I have not heard the name of Ebrahim T. Vagri. When I audited the Bank's books, I did not see that name. Any how it is not the name of a person of wealth. I do not come to know in course of my business what people's means are. S. S. Subedar was a head-clerk in the All India Insurance Company. He was not a man of any means. I do not know the name of Vithaldass Mehta. I do not know the firm of G. Mehta and Company. I am the auditor of the Specie Bank and always have been.

THE BALANCE-SHEETS.

The last balance-sheet of the Credit Bank was made up to the 30th June 1913.

I have looked through all these balance-sheets and I do not see any trace of bad and doubtful debts. Do you say as an auditor of the Company that from the time the Credit Bank commenced business down to the 30th June 1913, not a single bad or doubtful debt has been incurred?—Yes; but that is not my look-out. Besides it is not the practice to show bad and doubtful debts in the Bank's balance-sheets.

Do you say during the whole of this period there were no bad or doubtful debts to your knowledge?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said: I am aware of the provisions of Section 74 of the Companies' Act. I am also aware of the form of balance-sheet given in table "A" of the Companies' Act. I know that that form contains an item of debts considered doubtful and bad. You may take it that had there been any doubtful or bad debts, I would have shown them in the balance-sheets. But the practice is to keep this item against the reserve fund. The Banks keep a list of such debts which they keep as a cover against the reserve fund. The Credit Bank had such a list of bad and doubtful debts and I had seen it every half year. I did not show it in the balance-sheets because that was not the practice. I showed the reserve fund.

CHEATING THE PUBLIC OR NOT?

Is not that cheating the public, the shareholders and the depositors?—No.

It is not a false method of showing the accounts to parties interested in the Bank?—No, it is not.

You call that an honest auditing of accounts?—Yes.

You show the reserve fund with full knowledge that it would be eaten up by bad and doubtful debts?—Yes.

And you call that honest auditing?—Yes.

Does it strike you that to a layman, this may appear dishonest?—No.

You told me to your knowledge there was not a single bad or doubtful debt and now you say you saw the list, which is true?—I was shown the list of bad and doubtful debts.

Continuing witness said: The first mention of a reserve fund is in the balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June 1912. No reserve fund was shown in the previous years' balance-sheets. The amount of Rs. 12,500 as reserve fund remains the same in the balance-sheet for 31st December 1912. It is increased to Rs. 32,500 in the balance-sheet of 30th June 1913. During the years 1910 and 1911, there was no cover of the reserve fund for bad and doubtful debts. I think during those years no list of such debts was produced before us because they were the beginning years of the Bank's business. It was my duty to ask the manager whether the bill was a good one if I noticed that a bill had become over-due. I do not recollect if in 1910 or 1911 I came across such an instance. The certificate given by me as auditor at the foot of the balance-sheet of 31st December 1910 is true. In that balance-sheet, in the liabilities column, there is an item of paid-up capital—ten a lacs on one lac shares. I do not recollect now if out of these one lac shares, 49,653 were shares on which the Bank had advanced monies. I must have seen the statement of fixed loans because my certificate says so. That statement shows the deposit of shares against the loans made to the party. I must have ascertained and verified what shares stood against those loans. I must have therefore known that the Bank had advanced monies against 49,653 of its own shares. I will take it from you that the books at first sight show that Rs. 4,05,239 were advanced against these shares. I will also take it from you that the books show at first sight that an advance of Rs. 1,51,553 was made to Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz against 18,853 of the Bank's shares. I do not know Mahomedbhoy Khairaz. I have heard his name because he was in the service of the Bombay Weaving Company. As a matter of fact, Mahomedbhoy had received an advance of Rs. 39,000 in addition to these shares. The books also show that the Bank paid the application money and the calls. From the books it appears that this was merely a paper transaction.

GENUINE TRANSACTION OR NOT.

His Lordship: Then it is not a genuine transaction?

The Witness: It is.

You must have known at the time that this was a paper transaction?—It was not possible for me at that time because we were checking one side entry with the vouchers and it was therefore not with this intention that I started my work.

CERTIFICATE WITHOUT INVESTIGATION.

His Lordship: It was your duty as a responsible auditor to show the true position of the Bank to the public, to the shareholders and the depositors and knowing the form of the certificate, it was your duty to see the bona-fides of the Bank's business?—Yes.

When you certified that the 10 lacs had been paid-up as capital of the Credit Bank, did you satisfy yourself that the 10 lacs had been paid-up?—Yes.

If you looked to the books and entries, you must have found out that out of the 10 lacs, four and a half lacs had been paid by the Bank itself and not by any bona-fide shareholders, is that so?—May I explain?

No; answer the question?—It was not possible for me to find out.

Continuing, witness said when he certified the Bank's capital to be 10 lacs, he did not find out what the real subscribed capital was; that the four and a half lacs were the Bank's own money. The four and a half lacs advanced to Mahomedbhoy and others were monies of the depositors in the Bank. When I told the shareholders and depositors that I was satisfied that everything was right, I did not tell the depositors that five lacs was their own money. I did not know that then.

AUDIT WAS NOT A FORMALITY.

His Lordship: I will make a suggestion to you that will make your examination easy. If it is correct follow it, if not reject it. When you went to audit the Credit Bank's account, you took it as a formality. Did you not take everything for granted without examining? The manager and accountant told you everything is all right and you agreed.

The Witness: No, that is not so: I checked everything so far as it was possible for me to do. I did the work to my satisfaction and to the best of my knowledge. For each half-yearly audit I was paid Rs. 250.

Continuing witness said I have known that the Bank had advanced large sums on its own shares and I had inquired about it. I was then shown the authority of that great and learned counsel Mr. Inverarity that the Bank could advance money on its own shares and I was told to mind my own business. As I was satisfied, I did not make a note to that effect in the balance-sheet. Mr. Inverarity's opinion was that the Bank could advance if shares were of sufficient value to be good security. It was not for me to ascertain the real value of shares. That was for the directors. I knew that in this case the Bank was not lending money on its own shares by providing money.

Now take the current account in the same balance-sheet of 31-12-10; the item of Rs. 7,11,240 is not genuine?—It is.

Have you checked it?—Yes with the list of current account balances placed before me with the ledger account.

The whole of this sum represents genuine monies deposited with the Bank?—These are monies as represented in ledger accounts.

You do not know whether cash was there?—No.

In certifying you verified the accounts with cash?—With cash in hand on 31-12-10.

Mere paper entry is not a genuine entry?—But it represents the entries in the books.

Look at your certificate: "It exhibits a true position of the Bank," do you see the force of it?—Yes, true as per books. In my opinion the balance-sheet does represent the true position of the Bank.

Continuing witness said: the item of 7 lakhs and odd is made up of Rs. 50,000 and odd credited to Noor Mahomed and Co., at the balence of his current account for which Noor Mahomed passed a pro-note and which was debited to the fixed loan account. The entries were journal entries and showed that no cash passed. I have now ascertained from the books that this sum of seven lakhs includes various sums aggregating to Rs. 5,11,000 and odd, which are all paper transactions, were journal entries. No cash passed in those cases. With the exception of one item, in all the cases particular individuals signed the pro-notes in favour of the Bank and the Bank purported to advance on the fixed loan account. A credit entry was made in the current account and a debit entry in the loan account. That was shortly before the publication of the balance-sheet. Shortly after its publication, the entries were transposed. As a matter of fact, the Bank had no cash to pay those amounts. In the remaining item, Hassan Brothers executed a pro-note for Rs. 11,000 on the 30th December 1910. The amount was debited to the fixed loan account and credited to the suspense account. On the same day it was debited to suspense account and credited to the adjusting account. That was done perhaps to relieve one account and take it to another account. I do not know why that was done. If Hassan Brothers were really to become liable for this money, this would be a most extraordinary thing to do.

DUTIES OF AUDITORS.

Do you audit the accounts of the other Banks in the same way?—Yes; but I would like to explain. The duties of auditors is to take the first balance-sheet as it is prepared by the manager and directors. We check that with the statements which are also prepared by them. We then go through all the ledgers. Then we take each item alone and if against a loan there is a pro-note stamped one anna or more signed by two persons no matter who they are we take them as securities against the loan.

His Lordship: Supposing there is a loan of Rs. 10,000 secured by a pro-note signed by my chobdar and counter-signed by my sepoy, would you be satisfied as to its being a security?—Yes.

His Lordship: And you tell the public the loan is secured by securities?—Yes.

Not your business to know who the parties are?—No. That is the directors' business.

Whether they are insolvents, or beggars or whoever they are, is that so?—Yes.

If you happen to know that they are insolvents, what then?—I would insist on his name being entered into the list of bad and doubtful debts.

Continuing his explanation, witness said: After looking at these securities, we look to collateral securities, if any. We then look at the current ledger, take up an account or two here and there check them with the respective books and conclude that all the accounts are correct if the one or two are found to be correct. Then we take the account of some days in a month and check them with the accounts of those days. We sometimes check accounts of six or seven days in the month but much depends on the time we have. The less time we have the fewer days we check. The Credit Bank always gave me very short time. They fixed up their meetings before calling us and in their very letter calling us they informed us of the date of the meeting and asked us to finish the work by then. This is done by all the Indian Banks, I mean Swadeshi. After this work is over, we are called upon to verify the balances of up-country branches. That is done by looking at the statements prepared up-country and sent up here. We have no idea whatever whether the cash is there, the securities are there or everything is bogus. We have to certify all the same that they are correct. In the Credit Bank, I checked one side and Mr. Rice the other. The auditors are nominally elected by shareholders. They are really selected by directors. If an auditor is troublesome, he would not be appointed again. Therefore a prudent auditor passes everything prepared by the directors unless he is prepared to lose his business, there is no help for it.

DEBTS CONSIDERED GOOD.

Continuing witness said he would pass a pro-note signed by one person as a bill. Auditors generally considered all pro-notes as security no matter by whom they were executed. He treated them as securities on the principle that the Banks treated them as such. In the balance-sheet in question, Rs. 20,51,335-3-4 were shown as debts considered good for which the Bank held bills and other securities. That item included the Rs. 5,11,000 and odd, which consisted of book entries. It also included the Rs. 4,44,000 advanced on Bank shares. He entered those in the balance-sheets because they were in the ledger accounts of the persons concerned. He never considered it his duty as an auditor that whenever he came across a fictitious item, he should treat it as genuine if the directors desired it. He treated the Rs. 5,11,000 and odd as a genuine transaction because there were entries in the books and there were pro-notes.

Is this another form of "window-dressing"? Was it the object to swell the balance-sheet?—No.

You did not teach Jaffer all this?—No.

Then who did? These transactions of the Credit Bank in the way they are bought about, were they brought about by his genius or was it some auditor's genius?—It was his own genius; no auditors would help them in that.

Continuing, witness said: The securities I referred to in the balance-sheet in question of Rs. 20 lakhs and odd consisted mostly of pro-notes. A very large number of them are signed merely by the debtor in favour of the Bank. The item in the balance-sheet in question regarding over-drafts for which the Bank held no security is correct. I now find that on the 31st December, 1910, A. Hussein had over-drawn his account to the extent of Rs. 4,240, and All-India Insurance Company to the extent of Rs. 2,378. In fact the over-due bills amounted to over Rs. 6,663. There is no security mentioned for these in the books. These ought to have been added to the head just mentioned. Among those 6,000 and odd rupee over-due bills, some people had, I now find, become insolvent and some gone to jail in execution of the Bank decrees. My relations with Jaffer were of a formal nature, as those of a banker and an auditor. He was never in the habit of using bad language towards me, not taking liberties with me. What Choonilal has said about me and Jaffer in Court is not true. Jaffer had never used bad language towards me.

ALL BALANCE-SHEETS THE SAME.

What I have stated about this balance-sheet applies to all the balance-sheets of the Bank. In December 1911, 76,366 shares of the Bank were with the Bank against advances of Rs. 5,24,872. Then in the liabilities, the item of deposits is swelled by bogus book entries by 3 lakhs. On the 31st December 1911, Rs. 42,255 were due on over-due bills. I looked at this list when I audited the balance-sheet. I did not show this in bad and doubtful debts because at the time the explanation must have been given that the debt was recoverable or securities were there or that the debt was on a pilgrimage, and not in Bombay and so on. If there had been any securities, I would have insisted on seeing them, but I had seen none. I have stated in this balance-sheet that debts due by directors were nil. Rahim Joosub was a director on 31st December, 1911. On that day, he was indebted to the Bank for Rs. 1,48,300 on bills, but that might be as representing his Company. I did not show it in the balance-sheet because the amount due by him was not debited in the ledger account and my duty was to look to the ledger account only. These amounts were carried to the account of M. C. Dharamsey.

His Lordship.—I suppose that was intended to conceal the indebtedness of the directors?—May be.

But you are an auditor, it must be, is it not?—Yes.

You go by the ledger account only?—Yes.

You must have checked it with bills?—Yes. with those at hand for the time.

Then you must have known Rahim was a party to the bills?—Yes.

Why did you not enter him in the balance-sheet as a debtor?—Because the account was in the name of M .C. Dharamsey, and Rahim was not debited in the ledger.

If he had been debited, you would have shown him as a debtor?—Yes.

Now look at this ledger, the account in the name of Rahim Joosub and Company, and M. C. Dharamsey, in that they are indebted to the extent of Rs. 40,000 and interest on an over-due bill on the 30th June, 1911; is that so?—Yes.

Now turn to the balance-sheet of 30th June, 1911.—Rahim was then a director and yet you state no director is indebted, how do you reconcile that?—Here the names of Rahim Joosub and M. C. Dharamsey appear and in the Bill must be the name of the Company for which the bills was drawn, and so he alone was not responsible.

At this stage, further enquiry was adjourned until- to-day.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

We have been requested to state that the adjourned meeting of the depositors of the above Company will not be held to-morrow as now there is no report for the Committee to present, the Company having gone in liquidation.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY,

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Development Committee met yesterday at the Secretariat, Bombay, to arrange preliminaries. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Chairman of the Committee, presided, and the members present were the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Mr. F. L. Sprott; Mr. Wittet; Mr. B. W. Kissen, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola.

The Committee first discussed the question of examining witnesses.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said the question was whether they ought not to draw up some questions, which witnesses might answer and add to if they liked. The Committee might subsequently put other questions if occasion arose for them. If they drew up some questions they might at least have something to go upon.

The Chairman agreed that the plan suggested by Sir Pherozeshah was the best. He would draw up a list of general questions. He next read out the names of those who had submitted written notes on the subjects to be dealt with by the Committee. He mentioned that Mr. S. M. Edwardes had regretted he had no time to send in a written note.

Sir Pherozeshah remarked Mr. Edwardes was a most valuable witness, and they must have his views whether written or not. The Secretary might write to him asking him to send in at least a summary of his views.

The Chairman next read a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in which that body informed the Committee that they har already submitted their views to the Government as regarded the development of the town and island of Bombay.

At Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's suggestion, it was decided to write to the Chamber saying it would be given more time in which to send in a written note.

It was then decided to hold the next meeting of the Committee at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday and to examine Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. E. L. Sale, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji on that day. It was further resolved to examine Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes (Engineer-in-Charge, Salsette Building Sites), the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy on Friday.

The Chairman read out a list of Government and public institutions for which sites were required by the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesistical Departments which was as follows: (a) Government Institutions: (1) St. George's Hospital, (2) The College of Commerce; (3) The Ladies' College; (4) The re-building of the Elphinstone Middle School; (5) Building for Government Law College and a Hostel for Law Students; (6) A better Hostel for the Elphinstone College and the extension of the College. (b) Public Institutions: (1) College of Physicians and Surgeons; (2) Home for the Incurables and (3) Teaching University.

In reply to enquiries made by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the Chairman said it was decided to build the Small Causes Court on the old site. As to the European General Hospital, the Railway companies had written to Gosernment asking them to allow them to take their lines to the New Docks for mail trains through the Hospital grounds. Now not much ground was required for taking the lines through the Hospital but the point was that it broke it into two. The alernative of removing the Hospital to the Colaba Cotton Green was also suggested. As to accommodation for college students, they might have to open a medical college attached to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and in that case would have to build hostels for medical students there.

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday.

DEATH OF POPULAR POLICE OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 13.

The death occurred at Hyderbad, to-day from pneumonia, following a recent operation for acute appendictis of Captain H. W. H. Gaye, Assistant Commissioner, His Highness the Nizam's City Police. Captain Gaye took ill during the Viceroy's visit, and it is believed that the necessary operation was left too late. He had served the Nizam for 32 years, first as lieutenant in the regular troops, and when the Afghan Police Force was formed he was appointed as Second in Command, subsequently rising to the position he held at the time of his death. He was very popular with his forces and his demise will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

In accordance with the wishes of the Governor of Madras, a fund has been opened for the relief of distress inflicted on the inhabitants in the poorer parts of the city by the recent abnormal monsoon floods. His Excellency has headed the list with a donation of Rs. 250.

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Called up Capital	,,	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,,	·15,00,000
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The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman.)

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31st July ,, ...	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,, ...	,,	1,04,00,000

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183. A.

Domestic Occurrences.

◆

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS.—28th Oct. 221, Lochee Road, Dundee, the wife of R. Chambers, Ganges Mills, Howrah, of a son.

WALTON—ON the 13th November, at Bombay, the wife of H. S. Walton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOBDAY—FORMAN.—At the Cathedral, Bombay, on the 7th November, 1913, Eric Maitland Hobday, Captain, 41st Dogras, Indian Army, to Violet Gladys Forman, eldest daughter of the late Archibald James Forman, Barrister-at-Law, London.

DEATHS.

CURLEY.—At the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, 26th Oct. Edward Herbert, the only dearly beloved son of Sergeant and Mrs. Curley, S. T. Corps.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

◆

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Geisha," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

MONDAY November, 17.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Autumn Manoeuvers," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

WEDNESDAY, November 19.

New Union Flour Mills, Statutory Meeting, 40 Churchgate Street, 3.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

THURSDAY, November 20.

Bombay Choral Society Concert, Town Hall, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November 15, 1913.

THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR MR. TAGORE.

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The announcement that Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature this year will be received with intense gratification throughout India. The Nobel Prize is the highest honour that can be given to any man or woman who has contributed most largely to the common good of humanity in the domain of Physics or Chemistry or Medicine or Literature or the Preservation of Peace. The awards are of the value of £8,000 each, and are made by the Swedish Academy of Science, the Swedish Academy of Literature, and a Committee of five persons appointed by the Norwegian Storthing, the testator being the famous Swedish Scientist, Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The prizes have been awarded since 1901, and in the illustrious roll of holders are to be found only five Englishmen,—Lord Rayleigh for Physics, Sir William Ramsay for Chemistry, Sir Ronald Ross for Medicine, Sir W. R. Cremer for Peace, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling for Literature. Mr. Tagore is, of course, the first Asiatic to be admitted into the unique list,—a fact which, we hope, is destined to give an immense impetus to literature and scientific research in the East.

What is the supreme quality of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's poetry? According to English critics such as the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. S. G. Dunn, the writer of a notable article in the July "Fortnightly," it lies in what they term mysticism. The opinions of these gentlemen are, of course, based on the scanty translations of Mr. Tagore's later poetry, which were recently given to the English world in the form of his "Gitanjali" (Song Offerings), and casual contributions from his pen in the "Nation," and one or two other journals. But it should be borne in mind that this mysticism, or, to speak more correctly, elusive philosophy of the Gitanjali is only a later phase of Mr. Tagore's poetry. Mr. Tagore started as a poet in his early youth, his first efforts having been published while he was yet in his teens. His work may be said to have passed through three phases,—the first dealing with love and life, the second with his country's destiny, and the third with the spiritual longings and aspirations natural to an educated Indian in the peculiar environment in which he finds himself placed in modern India. The love songs are full of subtleties of rhythm, delicate shades of meaning, revealing a world almost Greek in its classic chasteness of conception. Mr. Tagore has always been the poet of the people, and his heroes and heroines are seldom drawn from the higher classes. He is more at home with the patient toiler in the fields, and the struggling clerk in the cities, than what is usually considered the upper classes. It is this humble note that immediately appealed to the heart of Bengal, and his songs have become so popular that there is not a village in that Province where Mr. Tagore's songs are not known and sung. The work of an uncommon insight, these poems are as much the growth of the common soil as the grass and the rushes. His prose writings, too, cover the same ground,—the daily life of the people in town and hamlet, their simple joys and sorrows. There is nothing mystical nor obscurantist in any of these earlier productions from his pen. Then gradually the iron entered into Rabindranath Tagore's soul; instead of a simple thing, life became more and more complex, the struggles of humanity all over the world for an adequate share of all that makes material life valuable, stirred his heart more strongly than before, and quite naturally he began to write his national songs, stirring poems to India to arouse herself from her slumber, most of which have passed into the currency of Bengali literature. The most famous of these is, of course, *Sonar Bangla* (Golden Bengal), which is as much known in Bengal at least as "Rule Britannia" is in Britain. This poem has never been translated into English and it is to be hoped it will be included in the new translation of Tagore's poems which is to be published shortly. Another song, which has been translated into English, with the heading "Follow the Gleam," will give English readers an idea of the fire and passion not usually associated with Tagore's poetry. The dominating note of these patriotic songs is not militancy, as is the case in the national literature of Europe, but an appeal more to the heart than to pride of the country. Nobin Chandra Sen, whose poetry has had as much vogue in Bengal some ten years ago as Tagore's has now, strikes a different note altogether in his famous "Battle of Plassey." The undercurrent of that poem was the sentiment, "Awake, arise, and dash to earth the oppressor's rod." Tagore's poetry is otherwise. He seems to say: "The Motherland is struggling, she is suffering, she is striving, come, dutiful sons, to the Mother's help." It can be easily imagined how ready a response the Bengali with his emotional temperament has given to this appeal. Indeed, there are some writers who ascribe the new national consciousness of Bengal to these songs. If only from a literary point of view, they have enriched the Bengali tongue, importing into it a richness of colour and form and power which it had not possessed before it came into contact with English literature. To apprise Tagore's poetry, and the numerous prose works which he has published, at their exact value, it is, of course, necessary that a critic should be familiar with both English and Bengali literature, and we can think of no more competent critic than would have been the late Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who was equally conversant with both English and Bengali literature. Mr. Dutt's translation of the Ramayana and the Mahabarahatta as well as his metrical pieces are quite as good as anything that has been seen in this *genre* in England within the last decade. As an author and poet himself, as one struggling to give expression to the newly awakened national consciousness of Bengal, he would have been, in our opinion, the best person to assign Mr. Tagore his rightful place in the literature of his country.

To English readers it may be pointed out that one of the greatest achievements of Mr. Tagore has been his unique conception of Indian womanhood. He has completely demolished the European theory that the Indian woman is oppressed and down-trodden and that the Indian social reformer must start his work with the so-called regeneration of his womenkind. Mr. Tagore brushes this aside with lofty scorn. To him the Indian woman is the most happily placed in the world and no reforms in a Western sense would have the power either to uplift or to lower her. To him she is the type of a perfect woman, nobly planned. Mr. Tagore has made the Indian woman deathless in song and story by casting on her a new glory. His conception of the Indian wife particularly is unsurpassed in the wide range of the world's literature. In pure holiness she takes her stand with the Christian conception of the Virgin Mary herself. Tagore, it is claimed, has depicted sweeter heroines than Shakespeare's Juliet, Dante's Beatrice, Petrarch's Laura and Waller's Sacharissa, types of womanhood which are a beaconlight to women for all time. Some of his poems are directly addressed to his wife, whom he lost many years ago. In one he cries a hundred shames on himself that he can never rise to her superb height, and that life had become full-toned and harmonious only since she had come to share it with him. It is she, he declared, who had revealed to him "the glory in the grass and the splendour in the flower," and had lent a heavenly charm to sky and land and water, and had taken him into the very infinity of loveliness. It was she, he says, who held before him the torch of light, and, though a teacher, never made a teacher's claim, and, though a wife, never claimed a monopoly of a husband's love. Then take again his descriptions of the *Patita* or Fallen Women. He sees in the fallen woman the spark of divine fire not yet extinguished. In a long poem he describes how in the midst of a degraded life a woman of the town suddenly woke up to the consciousness of a woman's dignity and was filled with amazement and loathing at her ignoble and tainted past. The poem in question is one unbroken peace of music, and shows how a fallen woman saw within herself divinity unsullied, in spite of her life, till at last was revealed to her the fact that woman was a vessel of holiness and beauty. It is such conceptions as these that have given Mr. Tagore his pre-eminent place in the Renaissance of Indian literature and have won for him the recognition by cultured Europe of his marvellous creative genius.

DAY BY DAY.

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The Judges' Boat.

The P. & O. s. Mantua brought a very large number of passengers yesterday. This was what is known as the "Judges' Boat," as all the Judges and members of the Calcutta High Court Bar who had been Home for the long vacation returned by it. They included the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Lady Jenkins, and also Mr. Justice Beachcroft, Mr. Justice Casperz, Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. Justice Holmwood, Mr. Justice Woodroffe, and Mr. Justice Mullick, and of the Bar Mr. A. E. Pugh and Mr. S. P. Sinha. Among the other arrivals by the Mantua was Sir James Meston, Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, who went Home to give evidence before the Currency Commission and Lady Meston, Lady Harris and her son the Hon. George St. Vincent Harris. There was also Major-General and Mrs. Wilkinson, the Hon. Douglas-Pennant, Col. Danolly, Mr. E. C. Agabeg, of Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain and Mrs. McBain, and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kent, P. W. D., Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Webb, G. I. P., Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Sandbrook, of the "Englishman," Mr. J. L. Symons, Col. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Wadia, Mrs. F. Nicholson and Miss Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut-Col. Kilkelly, I.M.S. and Surg-Gen, Sir C. P. Lukis

Victoriano Huerta.

An interesting article on Victoriano Huerta appears in the "Fortnightly Review" for November which was received yesterday. In the course of a succinct account of the modern history of Mexico, the writer, Mr. Edwin Emerson, who has seen General Huerta in the field, in private life, and as President, says that Huerta is proud of the fact that he is a pure-blooded Aztec. According to Mr. Emerson the President combines in himself both the virtues and the faults of his race.

> In battle I have seen him expose himself with a courage worthy of the best Indian traditions; nor have I ever heard it intimated by anyone that he was a coward. One of his strong points as a commander was that he was a man of few words. On the other hand his own soldiers at the front hailed him as a stern and cruel leader; and some of the things that were done to his prisoners-of-war at the front were enough to curdle anyone's blood.

"Send Them Back with Bloody Heads."

Mr. Emerson says that it was during a moment of conviviality that General Huerta once revealed his true sentiments towards the United States and England at a banquet in Mexico City given in the General's honour. An Englishman happened to ask him what he would do if Northern Mexico should secede to the United States and the Americans should take a hand in the fight. General Huerta's reply was as follows:—

> I am not afraid of the Gringoos. Why should I be? No good Mexican need be afraid of the Gringoos. If it had not been for the treachery of President Santa Ana, who sold himself to the United States in 1847, we should have beaten the Yankees then, as we surely shall beat them the next time. Let them cross the Rio Bravo! We will send them back with bloody heads.
>
> "We Mexicans need not be afraid of any foreign nation. Did we not beat the Spaniards? Did we not also beat the French, and the Austrains, and the Belgians, and all the other foreign adventurers who came with Maximilian? In the same way we would have beaten the Gringoos had we had a fair chance at them. The Texans, who beat Santa Ana at San Jacinto, you must know, were not Gringoos, but brother Mexicans, of whom we have reason to be proud.
>
> "To my mind, there are only two real nations in the world, besides our old Aztec nation. Those nations are England and Japan.
>
> "All the others cannot properly be called nations, least of all the United States, which is a mere hodge-podge of other nations. One of these days England and Japan and Mexico will get together, and after that there will be an end to the United States."

"Kidnapping by Order."

The controversy in the columns of the "Nation" on the subject of the "kidnapping by order" of the young Nawab of Janagalh, shows no signs of approaching a conclusion. One week "Justice" defends the action approved by Lord Sydenham; and the next week "Fair Play" examines his pleas in bar. In the current number "Fair Play" obtains his turn: and after discussing various questions in detail, writes as follows on the general aspect of the case: The "beneficent work of Great Britain in India" rests on too strong a foundation to need any buttressing by a futile justification of every official act, whether right or wrong; nor need that beneficent work be dragged, like a red herring, over the trail of a cruel misuse of authority. The general belief in Kathiawar is that a mother's heart is being offered to propitiate the fetish of official infallibility, which must not be confounded with a true conception of British prestige, glorying in its fame for humanity and justice, its disdain for unworthy devices, and its readiness to redress a wrong.

Sister Nivedita's Books.

Within the next few months, there will be available a complete authorized edition of the writings of Sister Nivedita (Margaret Noble), most of the volumes being issued in cheaper covers for India as well as in the ordinary library form. Messrs. Longmans, who published, "Studies from an Eastern Home" a few months ago, will have ready in the near future a volume entitled "Footfalls of Indian History," studies embodying Sister Nivedita's interpretations of the great epochs of Indian life, art, and thought. It will contain a special series of illustrations in colour, from pictures by Mr. Abanindro Nath Tagore, Mr. Nanda Lal Bose, and other painters of the Calcutta school. A similar set of illustrations, by the same group of artists, embellishes the important book, "Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists," which has just been published by Messrs. Harrap and Co. This is the joint work of Sister Nivedita and Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy. Sister Nivedita's death two years ago interrupted the task, which she had carried as far as the re-telling and interpretation of the myths of the Mahabharata. It has been completed by Dr. Coomaraswamy, who has treated the stories of the Ramayana and kindered legends. The illustrative drawings, by Mr. Abanindro Nath Tagore and his colleagues, help to make it one of the most notable Indian books published in recent years.

Further Writings.

The foregoing do not exhaust the writings left ready for publication by Sister Nivedita. A volume of collected essays entitled "Religion and Dharma," and a further volume of papers dealing with various aspects of Indian Education will follow at an early date. These will be issued uniform with the cheap editions of "Cradle Tales of Hinduism," "Studies from an Eastern Home," and "The Master as I Saw Him." According to present arrangements the volumes still remaining to be published will be ready in the early part of next year, by which time the large circle of Sister Nivedita's readers in India will be able to obtain the whole of her later books, together with "The Web of Indian Life," in the authorized copyright editions.

Mr. R. Tagore Discovered.

The "Daily Mail" has at last "discovered" Mr. Rabindranath Tagore. In its issue of Wednesday last (October 29), Mr. F. Ashworth Briggs reviews "The Gardener," the latest volume of Mr. Tagore's poems. They shatter an illusion, he writes:—

> Mr. Kipling and memories of the Mutiny have left in the English mind a strange impression of India—an effect of harsh, bright colours, vast spaces, hardness and treachery, suttee, bombs, and plague. The Englishman travelling in India feels a vast gulf between white and brown. The poet bridges it. No one who reads him will be able to think of India in the same light as before.

"India" suggests to Mr. Briggs that Mr. Kipling and the Mutiny are not the only culprits. The correspondents of the "Daily Mail" in India have had a good hand in the work of mischief.

Signals from Mars.

Is Mars trying to signal to the earth? The question is raised by some unusually interesting observations of the planet which are made public by M. le Coultre, the distinguished astronomer of Geneva. During observations which lasted seventeen days, states the Paris correspondent of the "Express," the astronomer remarked a series of luminous apparitions of a bluish-white colour, like the light of powerful electric arc lamps. The illuminations, which usually lasted several seconds, were observed on several different nights. This is not the first occasion on which they have been seen. Several astronomers have at different periods within the last six or seven years drawn attention to them, and have tried to explain them as being due to atmospheric or volcanic origin. Most of the previous theories have however, been exploded, and the conclusions come to by M. le Coultre are strongly in favour of the phenomena being due to regular attempts made during recent years by the Martians to get into communication with our planet.

Tea Seeds in Dutch East Indies.

The Bombay Government have embodied in a Press Note some official correspondence that passed between the Hague and the British Foreign Office, the India Office and the Government of India, and the Commerce and Industry Department and the Local Government on the subject of the prohibition of the importation into the Dutch East Indies of tea seeds and of the materials used in packing them, until these have been examined at Tandjoengpriok. The Governor-General of the Netherland East Indies in May last published an Ordinance providing for the control of such importation by an expert appointed by the Director of Agriculture at Batavia. The reason for this step in explained in the following excerpt from a communication addressed to Sir Edward Grey by the British Ambassador at the Hague dated 4th September.

> It is stated in a publication of the Experiment Station for Tea, officially instituted in the Natherland East Indies, that in recent years numerous complaints have been heard about the quality of the tea seeds imported from British India. In the 1910-11 and 1911-12 seasons the seeds were remarkably bad, many planters receiving large quantities of seeds of which more than 50 per cent. were bad.
>
> To put an end to this condition, the Experiment Station communicated with many importers at Batavia, who all consented to their seeds being controlled by that station. It is further stated that on the whole the quality of the seeds was satisfactory in 1912 and considerably better than in previous years—a result, in all probability, of the fact that seed dealers in British India had been warned that the seed would be controlled officially, and they had therefore done their best to supply good seed.

Commissioner Booth Tucker.

The Salvation Army Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker are now in Bombay, in the interests of a large Social Scheme that the Army is contemplating for the City of Bombay. In this connection Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker will conduct services at Byculla on Sunday next.

LONDON LETTER.

◆

MR. ASQUITH'S LADYBANK SPEECH.

UNIONIST LEADER'S RESPONSE.

COLD COMFORT FOR THE PARTY.

MOSLEM LEAGUE SPLIT.

MR. AMIR ALI AND THE AGA KHAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

There is something, to the detached observer, almost grotesque in the present stage of the party game. For weeks past papers and platforms have re-echoed the cry for a compromise on the Irish question, but no person with authority to speak (except Mr. Churchill and he is a chartered free lance) has said a word to imply that the Government was willing to consider an alternative to the Bill now before the country. For a fortnight or so Home Rule receded, yielding first place to Mr. Lloyd George and the land. Now once again it occupies the stage, to the exclusion of every other political issue. This, of course, is the result of Mr. Asquith's annual appearance before his constituents. The Prime Minister, one is glad to note, carries his habit of compression on to the platform. His speech at Ladybank, though in a sense *the* speech of the Autumn, occupied only 40 minutes—a salutary example for politicians, in East and West alike, to study and to follow. He declared against a formal conference on the Ulster problem; but announced that he was prepared to consider an informal interchange of views without prejudice, provided that three conditions were observed. These conditions were:—

(a) Nothing is to be done that will interfere with the setting up of a subordinate Irish Legislature with an Executive responsible to it.

(b) Nothing is to be done which will erect a permanent or an insuperable bar in the way of Irish unity.

(c) While the importance of the extension of the principle of Devolution in appropriate forms to other parts of the United Kingdom is fully recognized, the claim of Ireland is prior in point of urgency and must be dealt with first.

The points were put with the plainest emphasis, Mr. Asquith declaring that as his statements were always subjected to the minutest verbal scrutiny he hoped that he had left no room for misunderstanding. Subject to the three governing conditions, the Prime Minister avowed himself ready to consider with a perfectly open mind, any scheme for the adjustment of the position of the minority.

MR. BONAR LAW AND THE "INVITATION."

Here, obviously, was enough, and more than enough, to give a vigorous fresh start to the talk of negotiations. The Unionist leader replied yesterday at Wallsend, near Newcastle, in a speech which appears to have satisfied his supporters. Mr. Bonar Law, says one Tory paper, has fulfilled expectations. He has, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," "raised his position as a national statesman"—which, when you come to think of it, is not saying a great deal; and which, by-the-bye will hardly do in the light of Mr. Law's latest exploit. The speech, Mr. Garvin goes on in his inimitable fashion, "though the obvious result (why "though"?) of full thought and far-sighted consideration during the quiet of the recess, was perfectly clear." Mr. Law treats the Prime Minister's speech as an invitation, and (according to Mr. Garvin) "he tells the Premier that if confirmed it will be accepted." What then, does the promised acceptance amount to? "Dissolve," says Mr. Bonar Law; refer the question of Home Rule and Ulster to the electorate. Should the verdict of the country be against his party, he (and Lord Lansdowne) would accept it,—an awkward pledge for Sir Edward Carson and his friends. If, however, the Government would not agree to an early General Election (we can all see the Unionist leaders delightedly following similar advice in the presence of an unimpaired parliamentary majority and a futile Opposition), then, says Mr. Law, he and his colleagues will consider, carefully and cordially, any proposals Mr. Asquith may have to make. So, how much further are we? Sir Edward Carson at all events acts and speaks as though he were still in command. He stands by the Ulster "Covenant," which involved an oath to resist the imposition of Home Rule upon Ulster; and he made the surprising declaration that he was not going to "gamble with the lives of men for the sake of any man, or for the sake either of easing, or exaggerating, or making graver the situation." Which is obvious nonsense—unless the declaration against gambling with life means that Sir Edward Carson has no intention whatever of urging his supporters to go out with anything more deadly than wooden guns. The fact, however, is that people in general are more and more expecting signs of weakening on the part of the Government. Some would say, "Wait for the result of the Reading election," while others would bid you to watch Sir Edward Grey.

HOME RULE WITHIN HOME RULE.

This is Sir Edward Grey's phrase, and it is quite possible that it may become the formula of compromise. In a speech to his constituents on Tuesday the Foreign Secretary went a step further along the road to conciliation than Mr. Asquith had done. He ruled out as impracticable the suggestion that the four north-eastern counties of Ireland should be excluded from the Home Rule scheme, but he implied that it was possible to give Ulster special treatment within the scheme in executive matters. He allowed it to be seen that the Government was kindly disposed towards the appeal for a settlement by consent, but such settlement was not made more likely if language of menace and threats of civil war were used. The meeting at which these things were said was, according to "The Times" reporter, as nearly as possible a non-party meeting, for the leading Unionists of the district had been invited. Yet on the following day at Wallsend Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson were speaking from one and the same platform. The Ulster leader was reiterating his fiery declarations, and the Unionist leader was reaffirming his pledge of English Unionist support in the event of the Government's persistence with the Home Rule Bill. Incidentally Sir Edward Carson took occasion to reply to Lord Crewe's recent warning in regard to the effect in India of inflamatory utterances in Ireland. If it were true, he said, that he and his friends were setting a bad example to India, it was not their fault nor the fault of the people of Ulster. If they were setting an example to India or any other colony (sic), that it was worth while fighting to maintain the British connection, then the example was not a bad but a good one.

MR. LAW'S REPUTATION.

The praises lavished upon Mr. Bonar Law's speech throw a curious light upon his position in the party. Hitherto his performances on important occasions have been lamentable. But this time he has contrived to speak without falling into mere absurdity or employing the language of Billingsgate; and the revelation is so astonishing that his supporters in the Unionist Press are betrayed into hailing him as a great statesman and a splendidly gifted party leader. Unfortunately, he has followed up his Wallsend speech by another in which he warned his followers that they must not entertain too high hopes of being returned to power at the next election, for the doctrine of the swing of the pendulum was a delusion. The point of the Wallsend speech was that the duty of the Government is to test the opinion of the country on Home Rule by an immediate election, the verdict of which the Unionist leaders would unhesitatingly accept. Mr. Law now tells his party that even an election fought in the full glow of Carsonism would most likely not do them any good. All political power, he reminded them, rests with the working classes, and if the working classes can be persuaded (as probably they can be) that the Liberals are the friends of the poor while the Tories are the champions of wealth, there may be no chance of a Conservative Government for 40 years. This, it will be admitted, is pretty cold comfort; and all over England to-day Mr. Law's unhappy followers must be sharing the ingenuous envy with which Mr. Law himself regards Mr. Lloyd George—"the little brother of the poor." The hour, said he, is apt to bring forth the man; and for the Liberals it undoubtedly has done in Mr. Lloyd George. We all know that the fighters of the Tory party, like Mr. Garvin, have been casting envious eyes for years past upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dreaming of what they might do with him as a leader; but after all one does not expect the leader of the Opposition at a moment like this to call all the world to witness how feeble are the hosts of Conservatism and how impotent he is himself to lead them against the redoubtable author of the Land campaign.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The long article in "The Times" this morning in reference to the affairs of the All-India Moslem League will probably cause a greater sensation than any previous event in the history of this organisation. The announcement that Mr. Amir Ali has resigned the presidentship of the London branch, and that the Aga Khan authorises the announcement that he is about to retire from the headship of the League in India, will encourage the belief that a great many cross currents have been at work in the League during the past year or so. The writer in "The Times" asserts that the split has been brought about through the proposal that a public dinner should be given in honour of Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Wazir Hasan, Hon. Secretary of the Lucknow League, both of whom during their visit to England have been working for the repeal or drastic amendment of the Indian Press Act. No one can read the extracts from the correspondence published in "The Times" without seeing that some piquant encounters have taken place between Mr. Amir Ali and Mr. Wazir Hasan, and it is not difficult to see that the former has stolen a march upon his opponent by supplying "The Times" with his own version of the affair, supporting it with carefully selected passages from the correspondence. The fact that Mr. Amir Ali has been opposed to the later policy of the League, and especially to the declaration in favour of self-Government, has been known all along, but readers in India, I imagine, will immediately conclude that there is a great deal more to come out than appears in "The Times" to-day. General sympathy will be felt with the Aga Khan, whose position, we may be pretty sure, is being seriously misrepresented. It is quite true, as "The Times" recalls that some time ago he intimated his wish to resign the headship of the League, but agreed, in view of the profound interest of Indian Moslems in the Balkan war, to defer his retirement. But everyone will realise that there must be special circumstances, not yet disclosed, behind the announcement of this morning, which "The Times" declares to be irrevocable; and we shall presumably, in the course of the next day or two, be supplied with a supplementary version of the facts. For one thing it is perfectly well understood that the Aga Khan has not been in agreement with the line taken in Moslem League affairs by Mr. Amir Ali, although, naturally enough, a potentate of his high rank might be reluctant to ally himself with the more advanced section. As regards the proposed dinn[illegible] to the two Mahomedan visitors, there [illegible] on the face of it no reason why the Aga Khan should be hostile. The occasion was intended to provide the editor of "The Comrade" and his colleague with an opportunity of stating the position with regard to the Government of India and the Moslem Press. There is no reason to suppose that it was designed as a special compliment to Mr. Mahomed Ali, or as in any sense an endorsement of what "The Times" calls the somewhat aggressive section of the Young Moslems. It is, however, to be feared that the mischief has already been done in India, since Reuter would, in the natural course of things, cable a summary of "The Times" article without troubling to find out whether it was or was not a purely *ex parte* statement.

WE SHALL SUPPORT ULSTER.

◆

MR. BONAR LAW'S CONDITIONAL THREAT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Norwich this evening, said the situation with regard to Home Rule had not changed since he spoke on October 29th. If Government persisted in obeying the orders of Mr. Redmond "we shall be face to face with a national disaster." "If they attempted to coerce Ulster without the sanction of the people we shall support Ulster."

"We shall be in honour bound to use any and every means to prevent British troops being used to shoot down loyal Irishmen. Think what that means. If Government have any proposals which will avert these horrors we will consider them most carefully, solely with regard, not to the interests of their party, but to the welfare of the nation."

There was a scene of frantic enthusiasm, the audience rising and singing "Rule Britannia."

UNIONIST PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The tide against Government was now in flood. The Unionists, if in power in the next Parliament, would carry out their fiscal policy. They would not impose new duties on food, but a moderate tariff on manufactured goods, and would establish the principle of Imperial preference. They would compensate agriculturalists for any losses from tariff by a readjustment of local taxation. They would also appoint a committee to consider the possibility of making insurance voluntary.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

◆

JUDGE'S PLEA FOR COURT OF THREE JUDGES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SYDNEY, Nov. 13.

Mr. Justice Piddington, of the Royal Commission on Industrial Arbitration, says that the Wages Board system is cumbersome, lengthy and expensive and that it should be replaced by a Court of three Judges of the same status as the Supreme Court.

It is essential, in view of the greatness of the financial and other issues involved that those presiding over the Arbitration tribunals should be permanent salaried officials of the highest judicial status.

TURCO-GREEK PEACE.

◆

TREATY SIGNED AT LAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ATHENS, Nov. 14.

Peace between Greece and Turkey was signed at midnight.

RUMANIAN LOAN FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

◆

AUSTRALIA NOT IN DEMAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is remarked that while the underwriters have been saddled with 72 per cent. of the Australian loan, the British portion of the Rumanian loan of £9,900,000 has been fully subscribed.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

◆

RECIPIENT OF NOBEL PRIZE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov 13.

The Nobel prize Literature has been conferred on the Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore.

FRANK WOOTTON'S RETIREMENT.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The "Sportsman" states that the jockey Frank Wootton is retiring at the end of the season. He will spend his holidays in Australia prior to becoming a trainer in England.

NEW ZEALAND LABOUR TROUBLES.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WELLINGTON Nov. 14.

The strike situation is improving. Everything is quiet.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

◆

KING'S ASSURANCES TO INDIANS.

AGITATORS DEADLY WEAPON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Merriman, to-day, made a striking speech at Cape Town on the Indian question. He said that the failure to arrive at a settlement was unfortunate for South Africa and a stumbling block to the Union. What they in South Africa did to Indians had an echo elsewhere. People were found talking about loyalty, but if they were really loyal they must be prepared to make some sacrifice. The King had given solemn assurances to the people of India, and if South Africans, by their actions, lent colour to the idea that those promises availed nothing, they would be placing a very deadly weapon in the hands of agitators in India hostile to the British Empire.

NATAL STRIKERS COERCED.

◆

ALLEGED BRUTUAL ASSAULT BY POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

Mr. Gokhale received the following wire from Durban last evening:—"There were brutal assaults on men and women by the police all over the strike area, apparently at the instigation of the authorities. The police stopped one hundred and sixty Ballingich men, who were sentenced from three to six months' in order to make them serve their time under mine management. At Ballingich mine the men strongly resent this procedure. The officer in charge of the mounted rifles forced the strikers to return to the estate. The men refuse to work."

MADRAS DONATION.

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MADRAS, Nov. 14.

At a public meeting yesterday in connection with Indians in South Africa, several fresh contributions were announced:—The Maharajah of Bikanir, Rs. 500, the Hon. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Rs. 1,000, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Rs. 1,000, the Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Rs. 500, the Hon. Mr. Ramachanda Rrao, Rs. 250. A student subscribed, Rs. 500. Other smaller subscriptions came pouring in. Mr. Natesan announced that the Indian South African fund amounted to over Rs. 11,000. Several Europeans including the Lord Bishop of Madras have contributed to the fund.

Rs. 12,000 SUBSCRIBED AT LUCKNOW.

DELHI, Nov. 14.

In connection with the South African Relief Funds being collected, the Talukdass of Oudh, who are at present at Lucknow, have so far subscribed Rs. 12,000. Of which the Maharaja of Balrampore has subscribed five thousand, the Raja of Hyderabad fifteen hundred, the Rajah of Jehangirabad seven hundred and fifty, Raja Prithipalsingh one thousand, and the British Indian Association two thousand. A public meeting will be held on the 23rd instant, to consider the present situation in South Africa.

AN INSULT TO THE WOMANHOOD OF INDIA.

◆

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—A number of Indian women have joined the army of passive resisters in South Africa, and the heroism they are showing in the struggle cannot be too highly praised. "They are," as the Hon. Mr. Gokhale said the other day in his speech in Bombay, "courting arrest, they put up with ill-treatment, and even assault, without complaint and they are spreading the movement in all directions with wonderful zeal. The horrors of jail-life in South Africa, with Kaffir warders, devoid of all notions of humanity, for Indian prisoners, do not deter them, and they are lifting the whole struggle to a plane which the last struggle even at its highest did not reach." Out of the one hundred and fifty persons who are determined to perish in the struggle, if need be, rather than withdraw from it without achieving their object, more than forty are women and this determination on their part cannot but raise the womanhood of India in the estimation of other nations.

Is it not the duty of the women of India to extend their sympathies to their sisters and encourage them in the hard struggle by giving financial and moral support to their cause? The South African courts have declared that marriages contracted according to non-Christian—Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee—rites are not legal marriages, and this decision, which can be only characterised as brutal, vindictive and flagrantly unfair has greatly exasperated the minds of all Indians of both sexes in South Africa. The Indian women in South Africa, who are married according to the rites of their religions, and therefore the legal wives of their husbands, are required by the South African courts to accept the position of kept mistresses and their children, are regarded, legally, as bastards. The woman who cares for the fair name of her religion, for her own honour and for the interests of her born and unborn children cannot submit to such treatment and to her the horrors of prison life or the tortures of death would be preferable.

The insult which is offered to the Indian women in South Africa is an insult to the whole womanhood of India and it is the duty of all the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee ladies in India to express their indignation in the matter emphatically, and to support the cause of their sisters in South Africa enthusiastically. Apart from the religious and patriotic aspects of the question there is the humanitarian point of view also, and the money that may be sent to South Africa from here will be mostly spent in relieving the distress of the women and children belonging to the families of the passive resisters.

May I, Sir, through your paper, request the different Ladies' Associations in the city to unite and hold a great public meeting of Indian women of all castes, creeds and classes to protest against the treatment of their sisters in South Africa, and to collect funds in aid of the struggle? Other cities and towns will follow the example and the Union and the Imperial Governments will then come to know the real feelings of the Indian women on the question.

The Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal helped the Ladies' Exhibition in the Transvaal and the same patriotic ladies may be expected to take the lead in this matter too.

Let the Indian ladies start a fund of their own and ask her Excellency Lady Hardinge to accept its Presidentship, and I am sure the noble lady who takes an active interest in the advancement of Indian women will gladly respond to the call. And if Her Excellency takes up this cause her memory will be for ever enshrined in the hearts of all men and women of India.—Yours, etc.

P.

Bombay, 13th November, 1913.

VICEROY AFTER BIG GAME.

◆

EMPTY BAG AT END OF DAY.

(Associated Press.)

KARAPUR, Nov. 14.

(Camp Wednesday):—His Excellency left Camp at 4-45 a.m., this morning, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and Mr. Campbell to try another piece of jungle for bison. The spoor of a large herd was followed for some time, but again the thickness of the jungle made it very difficult and it had to be given up. His Excellency was more fortunate, however, later in the day and got a snap-shot at a fine single bull, which he wounded and followed for some time but without success. The bull was badly hit and will probably be found to-morrow. His Excellency did not arrive back in camp until after dark.

Some members of the staff also went out after tiger shooting this afternoon but the drive was unsuccessful. Another party went for a picnic on the other side of the river and not three miles from the camp and ran right into a large herd of wild elephant which no one knew anything about.

To-morrow another herd will be driven into the stockade and roped.

SUCCESSFUL ELEPHANT DRIVE.

Viceroys Camp Karapur, Nov. 14.

The herd of 28 wild elephants which were penned in the small 4 acre stockade was driven out this morning down a lane into the enclosure in which they will be roped. The drive commenced at midday and took two hours (to successfully accomplish. The bands of beaters entered the far end of the stockade, and each man was given a handful of sugar which he ate to the success of the drive. The elephants were then worked towards the entrance of the lane. Once, the whole herd broke back through the line and the drive had to be recommenced. This time, however, it was driven into the entrance, only one old cow with her calf showing any fight. After twice charging boldly towards the beaters her courage finally failed her and she followed the rest. As soon as the whole herd was in the lane the koomkies closed up behind them and pushed them into the enclosure. Their Excellencies watched the proceedings with much interest and then returned to camp for lunch. After lunch the roping operations will be commenced.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S STIPEND.

◆

RS. 500 NOT A LIVING WAGE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

Having brought out an engineer from England on Rs. 500 a month, the Karachi Municipality has come to the conclusion that this is not a living wage for an officer of that status, and they have increased the pay to Rs. 750 rising in five years' to Rs. 1,000.

LONDON PRESS AT VARIANCE.

◆

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" correcting the "Daily Chronicle" of the 11th instant says:—"There is no question of cession of territory, but merely the leglisation of the *status quo* as viewed by Britain. Thus Koweit will remain under the Sheik, its treaties with Britain being recognized.

CHINESE PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

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(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov.14.

The "Peking" correspondent of the "Pioneer" says:—It appears the Parliament which is now without a quorum will be suspended, and pending it the Government will form an administration. The conference which will draft the constitution includes representatives of the president, cabinet, nine ministers, and of Mongolia, Tibet and all the provinces. All members will be nominated and it is anticipated that high officials of the Manchu Government and young Chinese will be conspicuous by their absence.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

◆

Mr. Taylor, Chief Steward of the s.s. Duffield at present lying in the Bombay Docks was removed to the E. G. Hospital, as he was found lying ill in his cabin, and the nature of the illness could not be ascertained. He died at the Hospital yesterday.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

◆

REBEL LEADER NOT FOR U.S. MEDIATION.

CONGRESS TO MEET TO-DAY.

FAILURE OF NEW YORK BANKING HOUSE.

(Reuter Telegram).

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

A Receivership has been appointed for the banking house of Messrs. H. B. Hollins and Co., which has extensive interests in Mexico. The firm's liabilities are estimated at five million dollars and their assets at fifty thousand dollars.

General Carranza to-day declared he would not accept mediation by the United States in any form. Constitutionals only wanted the right to import munitions.

A message from Mexico City states that Congress has been summoned to assemble on Saturday.

RUMOURED FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT HUERTA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

There is still no reply to the United States' demands, which were cabled to President Huerta to prevent the assembly of the newly-elected Congress. It is rumoured that President Huerta has fled.

Mr. Hale's negotiations with the rebel General Carranza, which were unofficial, related to the raising of the embargo upon the importation of arms.

President Wilson has informed journalists that he does not contemplate issuing a statement on the Mexican situation at present, but there are more favourable elements in the case.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

The German Legation in Mexico has advised the Germans in Torreon to go to the coast.

THE GALE IN CANADA

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ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TORONTO, Nov. 14.

Underwriters estimate that the losses due to the gale on the Lakes amount to 3½ million dollars. Eighty per cent of the Insurance is divided between the British and American companies.

LOSS OF TWO STEAMERS.

The death roll in disasters on Canadian lakes is increasing. It is now confirmed that the steamer James Carruthers, with the crew and 370 thousand bushels of wheat was lost. The British steamer Bridgeport foundered in a sea storm, the crew of 45 are supposed to have been drowned. Ten vessels are still not accounted for. Their crews aggregate 167.

AMERICAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

◆

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MONTGOMERY, (Alabama), Nov 13.

A train fell through the trestle bridge at Clayton. The casualities were twenty killed and 250 injured.

LATER.

The train was crowded with merry-makers going to a country fair. The engine driver was putting on speed to make up time when the bridge collapsed under the strain.

FOURTH SEA LORD.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Captain Cecil Lambert, has been appointed Fourth Sea Lord.

BHEEL RISING IN PANCH MAHALS.

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POLICE STATIONS ATTACKED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

News has been received of a small Bheel rising in the Panch Mahals district of Bombay Presidency. There was a concentration of the tribe on the district border and after discussing some imaginary grievances attacked several police stations but they were easily beaten off.

Mr. Barrow, the Commissioner of the Northern Division, is now enquiring into the affair, and several European officials are assisting in the settlement of the trouble. No further details are available.

BRITISH NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney has been appointed to the command of the Second and Third Fleets.

Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden has been appointed to the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron and Rear-Admiral William C. Pakenham to the command of the Third Cruiser Squadron.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT ON RAILWAYS.

NEED FOR A CENTRAL COLLEGE.

INDIANS ON COMPANIES' LINES.

REASON FOR NON-EMPLOYMENT.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")
DELHI, Nov. 14.

At the sitting of the Public Services Commission this morning, Colonel C. H. Cowie, Manager, North-Western Railway, was the first witness examined.

In reply to the Chairman, he said he was the Agent of the State railways for eight and a half years. His main duty was to co-ordinate between the Engineering and Revenue establishments. In his opinion, recruitment to railway service should be irrespective of race, subject to a physical test. He advocated a central college as the best place of training for the Government of India Service. When Cooper's Hill was running, the Government of India had a very good class of engineers. He was in favour of the present recruitment if the men were allowed to get into the Imperial instead of Provincial service. He approved the withdrawal of restriction on the accumulation of privilege leave.

Referring to the question of pension, witness referred to the memorial submitted to the Commission by Engineers so far as it related to ordinary pension, but he urged for an additional pension in the administrative grades. Gazetted officers, he said, should be eligible for a gratuity of half a month's pay at the end of each year's service. In the Railway Service, he preferred the appointment of permanent engineers. Replying to a further question, he said that Royal Engineers had a great many obligations which did not fall to Civil Engineers. From the railway point of view he said there was no necessity for the appointment of Royal Engineers.

ROORKEE v. ENGLISH TRAINED MEN.

Replying to Justice Rahim's questions, witness said the Engineers turned out from Roorkee were as good as the English Engineers but then, the standard as to class was not very high. If Cooper's Hill was revived, the present system of recruitment to the Imperial Service would do if a European training could be arranged, and it would be advantageous if Roorkee Engineers were sent to England to pick up practical experience in big engineering establishments.

In answer to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's questions, Colonel Cowie advocated a central college like Cooper's Hill as the students trained there could develop "esprit de corps" and a distinct character which it was impossible to get if the men were educated here and there. By character, he did not mean honesty or moral character, but the power of enforcing respect on others. He was in favour of the same scale of pay for engineers recruited in India and those recruited in England. If men with a European standard of training could be got, he did not see any reason why they should be paid less.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

Answering a further question, he said in his experience as the head of a railway administration he had come across storekeepers who had not an adequate knowledge of stores and as a result bad stores had been purchased. He would like to see a better class of men recruited in the Stores Department. He advocated a system of purchase of stores like that now practiced in the War Office in England.

Mr. F. C. Young, representative of the Imperial Engineers, said he represented twenty-five colleagues in the Imperial Service who had not been recruited from Cooper's Hill. On the whole, he thought the men who came from Cooper's Hill, were better than those recruited now. On special grounds he advocated a central college.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR INDIANS.

If a college on the lines of the abolished Cooper's Hill College, could not be established, he would like to see a provision of scholarships made by which Indians could go Home and study. From his experience he could say that the work turned out by the Provincial Engineers was inferior in merit to that of the Imperial Engineers. He had never served under a Provincial Officer but he had seen the work of Provincial Officers' when he was attached to the Railway Board. Everybody who joined the permanent cadre should begin at the bottom of the list. He advocated a strict selection of candidates on merit.

Questioned by Lord Ronaldshay, witness said there was dissatisfaction owing to low pay and low pensions.

Lord Ronaldshay: From what you have said we are to draw the interference that the class of men you get now is not so good as it might be?—Yes, that is what I mean.

Questioned by Sir Theodore Morison, witness said he saw a distinct advantage in the men being "gentlemen." The service, he admitted was inclined to push the matter from a social point of view, but there were other reasons why a man should be a "gentleman."

FACILITIES FOR INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, witness said he had heard that Indian students met with difficulties in England and he thought the Secretary of State should be responsible for affording facilities to Indian students in the matter of their obtaining a good practical training. Replying to Mr. Madge, he complained that by the arbitrary rule of the Government six Royal Engineers were placed above him younger in age and recruited sometime after he joined the service. An endeavour should be made to place the Royal and Civil Engineers to bulk in the same list and the same cadre. He had experience of domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians and had found their work good.

Answering a question of Mr. Rahim, the witness said there was a general presumption against Indians in Company-managed lines though they were of the same qualifications as the Europeans, which was a reason for their non-employment in the Companies' lines.

MAZAGON TRAGEDY.

POLYGAMOUS HUSBAND NON EST.

Yesterday morning, at 7 a.m., Deputy Inspector Fern, on receipt of certain information, repaired to Narel Wadi, at Mazagon, where he found a Hindu woman named Saibai lying on the ground floor of a chawl, in a pool of blood and with her throat cut.

The police enquiries showed that the deceased was the second wife of a man named Gungaram, with whom she lived, along with his brother and cousin. It is alleged that the deceased and Gungaram retired to bed as usual on the previous night and nothing unusual was noticed till about 6 a.m., the following morning. It was then discovered that Gungaram had disappeared, leaving a bundle of clothes tied up on a nail in the room. A blood stained penknife was found in the bundle, and the clothes were identified as being those of Gungaram. No clue has yet been discovered as to who the perpetrator of this deed is, and, what his motives were. The police are in search of Gungaram.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

SHARE MARKET AGAIN DULL.

The situation in the different markets in the city remained unchanged yesterday, except that the Share Market again became dull and no business for the December Vaida was done. Some little business was done in cash, but the Market has not yet gained confidence and the 27 brokers who had not settled on Tuesday last had not turned up. Their cases will take about a week's time to be considered and nothing positive could be stated about them.

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE.

THE QUESTION OF A LIQUIDATOR.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Nov. 14.

In the Court of the District Judge Lahore, to-day there were a number of applications against an appointment of an Official liquidator, which were taken up with the question of the confirmation of the provisional liquidator which was before the Court for the day. The Court room was crowded. Mr. Beechey appeared for the directors of the Bank and argued that a large majority of depositors wanted voluntary liquidation. Other pleaders appeared for other applicants to the same effect Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditor, Naraindas Bhagwandas, and insisted on the confirmation of the official liquidator, on the ground of mismanagement of the Bank's affairs. The Judge reserved orders till Monday, the 17th instant. None of the witnesses who have been summoned were examined.

SIMLA'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

ENHANCED RATES CONTEMPLATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Nov. 13.

Electric supply for Simla threatens to prove to costy luxury to townspeople and a question of increase of rates is being discussd lately. The Municipal Committee received a letter from the Secretary to Government Punjab Public Works dept (buildings and roads branch) containing orders to the Municipal Committee. (1) To raise the rates as fixed by the Municipal Committee for the supply of electricity. (2) To give notice of the increase to existing consumers at the termination of their contracts and (3) to enter into no new contracts at the existing rates. The committee lost no time in consulting the electrical adviser to the Government of India, and they have now passed the following resolution which have been only forwarded to the Punjab Government. Resolved (1) that the Municipal Com-Adviser to Government are that it would be a breach of faith with existing consumers to raise the rates so recently adopted and that for the reasons given by the electrical adviser to government are that it would be unwise to do so on financial grounds; (2) that Government be furnished with a copy of the Electrical Adviser's letter and opinion, and that should Government maintain the view that the rates should be raised the Municipal Committee request as suggested by the Electrical Adviser that the question be deferred for consideration of the new Simla Improvement Committee; which it is understood will assemble next year; (3) that in the meantime pending further orders from the Punjab Goverment the Municipal Committee continue to supply the public with electricity at the existing rates. It is, however, believed that the Provincial Government is insistent on an increase and the Municipal Committee will hear again on the subject before long.

The Council of the Punjab Association will present an address of welcome to the Lieutenant-Governor next Wednesday.

LARKIN'S THREAT.

SPEEDY GENERAL STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT'S "GREATER MISTAKE."

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov 13.

Larkin has been released. He started immediately telephoning instructions to men and then appeared in Liberty Hall, where he received an ovation from 3,000 men.

He exclaimed that they had beaten the strongest Government of modern times. Government had made a mistake in imprisoning him, but they had made a greater mistake in releasing him. He would raise the fiery cross in England. There would be a general strike in England in a few hours.

Lord Aberdeen must go. He was a tool in the hands of unscrupulous Dublin capitalists. The only friends of Dublin were the working classes.

MR. BIRREL ON THE RELEASE.
LONDON, Nov. 14.

In a speech at Bristol, last night, Mr. Birrell was cheered when he referred to the 'happy release' of Mr. Larkin. He dedeclared that Government had not sought to interfere with the elections. Mr. Larkin had not been released until his imprisonment had been considered sufficient.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. LARKIN'S DICTATORSHIP.
LONDON, Nov. 14.

In an interview at Liverpool, Havelock Wilson, who had been attending the sailors' firemens' meetings, protested against Mr. Larkin's declaration regarding the fiery cross. He would not allow Mr. Larkin to dictate a strike.

UNIONIST PRESS DENOUNCIATIONS
LONDON, Nov. 14.

All papers publish editorial articles on the release.

The "Daily Telegraph's" description of the Government's action as dragging the majesty of the law in the dirt for party necessity is typical of Unionist comments, which scathingly denounce the Government.

THE "CHRONICLE'S" APPEAL.
LONDON, Nov. 14.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Cabinet has shown high moral courage, disregarding Tory misrepresentation and repairing a blunder due to the inglorious traditions of Dublin Castle.

PROSECUTION: A BLUNDER.
LONDON, Nov. 14.

The "Daily News" says the Government's repentance will not entirely restore the credit it has lost by the blunder of allowing such a prosecution.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO KOLHAPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 14.

Preparations on an extensive scale are being made at Kolhapur for the reception of Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Their Excellencies will arrive there at 5 p.m., on Sunday, the 23rd, and dine at the Residency the same evening.

The next day will be a busy one. Their Excellencies will motor to the hospital, to Amabhai's famous temple and to the old palace. At noon his Highness the Maharajah will pay an official visit to His Excellency and half an hour later his Excellency will return the Maharajah's visit at the new palace. After lunching at the Residency Their Excellencies will leave by motor for Panhala Fort, where tea will be served. In the evening there will be a small dinner at the Residency followed by a reception.

On Tuesday morning, His Excellency will unveil the statue busts of Their Majesties and other members of the Royal Family, and eventually motor to Radhangiri to see the irrigation tank works. Lunch will be taken at Radhangiri and after tea and dinner at the Residency, Their Excellencies will leave Kolhapur, the departure being private.

EXCISE REFORM.

VICEROY TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Viceroy has consented to receive a deputation relative to Excise Administration in the Indian Empire on December 26th, while he is in Calcutta. A statement is to be submitted dealing with the present situation, the rapid expansion in both consumption and revenue and the reform urgently needed. Representatives from Burma, Bombay, Punjab, the United Provinces and other provincial temperance associations or societies are expected. The number of the deputation is limited to fifteen or twenty at the most.

A LECTURE.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will deliver a lecture in Gujarati, on "The Human Mind and its Mighty Powers," under the auspices of the Jasban Committee at the new Parsi Fire-Temple, Dhobi Talao, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), after the conclusion of the Jashan ceremony and collective prayer. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. Parsi ladies and gentlemen are requested to be present at this monthly service.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY DEBATE.

VALUE OF TRADITIONAL LEARNING

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University the Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, Vice-Chancellor of the University being in the chair.

Consideration was resumed of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Education Department, to the Registrar of the University stating that the Government intended to establish a school at Poona for the training of Pandits and inquiring whether the Bombay University would be prepared to establish a branch of Oriental Studies with corresponding degrees if arrangements were made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge.

At the previous meeting of the Senate, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, as recommended by the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate, moved—

> That Government be informed that the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with suitable titles of distinction, if arrangements are made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge generally on the lines indicated in the Government letter.

This proposition was opposed by Principal R. P. Pranjpye on the ground that the Bombay University had been incorporated to encourage liberal education and it was not the business of the University to encourage the traditional learning of the pandits and moulvis. Principal Pranjpye's amendment was that Government be informed that while the University was not prepared to recognise students under training as pandits or moulvis on traditional lines, it was prepared, if arrangements were made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter, to institute a degree in Oriental learning to be taken after the B.A. degree.

On the debate being resumed yesterday Prof. V. K. Rajavade spoke against Principal Pranjpye's amendment.

HIGHLY COLOURED PICTURE

Mr. D. G. Padhye also opposed Principal Pranjpye's motion and said that the picture drawn by Principal Pranjpye of the traditional method of learning was a highly coloured one. All Shastris and Pandits were not mere crammers, their method of studying literature was just of the western kind. The speaker had come into contact with several Pandits and Shastris and he could say that by no stretch of language they could be called men without liberal culture. In a leading article of a leading paper it was said that the pandits as a class were opposed to social reforms like widow remarriage. But the speaker would remind them that the movement in favour of widow remarriage was started in the Deccan by a Shastri. The students at the proposed school would be partly pandits engaged in the acquisition of Oriental learning in the traditional lines, and partly graduates interested either in Oriental research or in extending their knowledge of the more recondite branches of Oriental studies. This meeting together of two kinds of students would be of immense value to each other. It was in the interest of the cause of learning that they should encourage the pandits and the speaker thought that it was the sacred duty of the university not to allow the traditional way of learning to die.

AN ESTIMABLE BODY.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha said that it would be quite practical to reconcile the aims of the original proposition and the aims of the amendment. The pandits had been a very useful class of people who kept up a large body of traditional learning for those who wanted to use it after western methods. The knowledge of the pandits might not be practical or liberalising but they were an estimable body who at immense sacrifice devoted their time to the preservation of of ancient learning and they deserved some respect and recognition at their hands. He thought the scheme of the Government of India was a most useful one. The pandits would adopt critical study by comparative methods on modern lines from their graduates and their graduates would make use of the traditional learning of the pandits if the school were established. The pandits could be encouraged by giving diplomas and certificates and degrees might be reserved for their graduates engaged in post-graduate research.

Mr. H. N. Apte said that as one who had experience of the pandits and shastris extending over about 20 years he thought it his duty to say something in their defence. The speaker had recently edited a series of Sanskrit works with the aid of the pandits of traditional learning and he received congratulations from scholars in America and Europe for the work which was mainly done by the pandits. Principal Pranjpye had objected to the pandits' method of cramming. But the speaker had personal experience that cramming was coupled with intelligence and was very useful to make students thorough scholars. The pandits' method of teaching was excellent and was on the lines sanctioned by modern methods. It was a pity that when western scholars highly valued their shastris their own people could not see their use. Principal Pranjpye himself had a brilliant shastri at his college. In his opinion it was absolutely necessary that the shastris should be preserved.

VALUE OF SANSKRIT LEARNING.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then rose up to support Principal Pranjpye's amendment. Sir Pherozeshah said that he was surprised at the argument of Mr. Apte regarding the appointment of a Pandit to teach Sanskrit in the Fergusson College. He thought it only proved that Principal Pranjpye knew the value of the Pandits and was in a position to speak about them. It seemed to him that they were not discussing the subject as practical men. Nobody doubted the value of Sanskrit learning and the pandits. The promotion of Sanskrit study was one of the most important objects the University could have having regard to the fact that it was the mother language of their country. In fact in his opinion Sanskrit should have precedence over even Latin and Greek. It was the language of their ancient civilisation in the cultivation of which they were deeply interested. But the question was whether the race of the pandits would be preserved by the adoption of the proposal of Government. Sir Pherozeshah asked the members of the Senate to seriously consider the question. It was said that a smattering of English would fit the Pandits to join the proposed school. He thought that was an argument which was in itself against the scheme. What the speaker suggested was that the pandits should be allowed to go on as they were doing at present. He was sure that the race of the pandits would never die if they were left only to themselves. As to the suggestion that M. D. students in Sanskrit should study in that institution for four or five years he would ask how many would come forward to join the school. He thought half of the school halls would remain practically empty; because after all graduates who passed out of the University would also consider the question of going out in the world. He would ask if any Hindu member of the Senate would be prepared to send his own son to the Poona School. Whatever reply they might give for the exigencies of the debate he was sure none of them would send his son to that institution.

PANDITS' MONETARY CONSIDERATIONS.

There was also a danger in giving a monopoly that was sought to be given regarding Sanskrit training. Those who had been lawyers among them knew that whenever opinion were sought in the past from the pandits regarding the points of the Hindu law they gave opinions more out of mercenary considerations than spiritual ones. He thought Government had set about on a wrong way. They seemed to have set about encouraging the Swadeshi way of learning and those who were supporting Government's proposal were simply doing it for sentimental reasons. He thought if Government wished to preserve the traditional way of learning the way for them was to found the school and after some progress had been made to ask them to recognise it and then they would consider if they could recognise it.

Mr. K. Subramania Iyer said that anyhow the school was going to be founded and they should not refuse to get control over it.

PENSIONS FOR PANDITS.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said that the best way for Government to preserve the Shastris was to give them annual pensions.

Mr. D. J. Coverton said that he would rather vote in favour of Principal Pranjpye's amendment because Sir R. Bhandarkar's motion did not clearly show what the University exactly promised to do.

Dr. Jivanji Modi spoke against the amendment.

After Sir Ramkrishna had replied to the debate votes were taken on Principal Pranjpye's amendemnt.

The amendment was declared lost by 20 votes to 19.

Principal Pranjpye thereupon asked for a division and the result was that 22 votes for and 24 against the amendment.

The Senate then adjourned till Friday next.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

REVIVAL OF "THE GEISHA" TO-NIGHT.

Last night the Bandmann Opera Company presented "The Girl in the Train."

To-night a very old favourite is to be staged in "The Geisha." Bombay play-goers will no doubt be delighted to avail themselves of the opportunity of renewing acquaintance with Mr. Sydney Jones's delightful and ever popular music.

On Monday the Company will say farewell to Bombay, "Autumn Manœuvres," will be given as a benefit performance for Mr. Firth, whose part in this piece reveals him at his highest level as a comedian.

AN ABDUCTION THAT FAILED.

DARING ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPPING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Power charged a Mahomedan named Ashakali Karimbux with kidnapping a girl named Kamalbibi, from the lawful guardianship of her husband Mahomed Dilamar.

While at work on the morning of the 24th ultimo, the complainant, who lived at Chinch Bunder Road, with his two wives, was informed by the accused himself of the disappearance of his wife Kamalbibi. The complainant and accused both went in search of her and not being able to obtain any clue as to her whereabouts the matter was reported to the police.

On the 29th ultimo, the complainant called on the accused when he noticed the room locked, and discovered on peeping through that the accused's wife was locked inside. This aroused his suspicions so he resolved to watch the movements of the accused. That same evening the complaint saw the accused and his wife driving in a gharry with their luggage. He followed them as far as Byculla station, where they all got down, and informed the Railway police to watch the accused.

After a short time the complainant saw his wife on the platform but disguised as a Hindu woman. The accused bought three tickets for Ajamghad, and the party were waiting for the Down Nasik Express, when the accused was arrested. The medical certificate passed by Dr. Arthur Powell showed that Kamalbibi was under sixteen years of age.

The accused denied the charge saying that the girl met him by chance at Byculla Station and happening to be going to the same place he bought her a ticket and asked her to travel with him and his wife. His Worship however believed the prosecution story, and sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Dr. A. N. Meldrum, DSc. Proof. of therhood Dr. A. N. Meldrum Dc. Prof. of Science, Ahmedabad College will deliver a public lecture on Saturday the 15th Instant (to-morrow) at 6-15 p.m. in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir Girgaon on "The University and Research" All are most cordially invited to attend.

CALCUTTA LETTER-BOMBS.

INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES' MISHAP.

SEVERE BURNS ON FACE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The bomb letter received at the "Englishman" office was taken by a representative of the "Englishman" to Colonel Muspratt-Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the composition used and whether it were dangerous or not.

Colonel Muspratt-Williams said the proper course was to hand the letter over to the police, who would pass it on to the Chemical Examiner who would make a report. However, as the letter was there, he said he would have a look at it.

Apparently his intention was to tear a small piece of the paper containing the sticky substance off, when there was a great flare and the room filled with a dense smoke. The affair happened in an instant. Mr. Bird, head assistant, was in the room with the "Englishman" representative. They saw Colonel Muspratt-Williams stagger back and put his arm over his face. At first it seemed as if he had been totally blinded and Mr. Bird went forward to take him by the arm, but Colonel Muspratt-Williams quickly recovered himself, saying it is nothing. It was seen, however, that his moustache and eyebrows had been practically burnt away and that both sides of his face were pitted with tiny red marks. His waistcoat was very badly scorched.

It would appear that the flame fortunately struck the waistcoat first. The flare and the smoke brought several chaprassis rushing into the room. Mr. Bird ordered them to open the windows and people in the street must have been surprised to see the volume of smoke that issued. Of the letter itself nothing remained except a carbonised sheet which fell to the floor, and on being touched crumbled to pieces. Colonel Muspratt-Williams for the moment did not feel any pain, but later when he went to wash his face the skin began to peel off and it was very evident that he needed immediate medical attention. He was driven from his office in Council House Street to Messrs. Bathgate and Co., in Old Court House Street, where first aid was administered by Dr. Whitelaw.

The burns, however, were so severe that Colonel Muspratt-Williams was obliged later to go to the Presidency General Hospital where it was found necessary to admit him as an in-patient. By what seems a miracle, his eyes were not injured, and according to the latest reports he is doing well. It is impossible to say exactly what caused the explosion—whether it was the exposure to the air of the sticky substance adhering to the inside of the doubled sheet of paper which Colonel Muspratt-Williams was attempting to pull apart, or whether the explosive was of a kind that went off naturally after it had had time to get dry when received. Moisture of some kind had penetrated both sides of the doubled sheet and even the envelope was quite damp. The explosive does not seem to require to be detonated. The letter at Howrah exploded when it was being merely placed in the mail bag and all the letters were stamped in the Post Office without anything happening.

A POLICE OFFICER'S ADVICE.
CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The "Empire" writes:—From enquiries made it appears in addition to the three letter "bombs" which were addressed to the editors' of the "Pioneer," "Statesman" and "Englishman," similar covers were received by some other European local gentlemen, whose names we are not at liberty to disclose for the present. The covers in every instance were immediately placed in pails of water and nothing further was said about the matter. A police officer of rupute on being spoken to this morning on the subject remarked, that the "bombs" were intended as a gentle reminder to the police and public by the anarchists that, "we are still here," the best plan he said for further receivers of the covers to pursue was to carefully destroy them and say nothing about the matter, as a sensation on their receipt is just what the miscreants desire. The officer is of opinion that the covers are got ready at some upcountry station and brought down to Calcutta and there posted. It is understood that a conference will be held almost immediately between the police and the postal authorities to consider what action should be taken in this connection in the future.

While Mr. Keays, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate was hearing a case in his Court this afternoon a loud report was heard. The Magistrate simply looked over his eye glasses, and after glancing round the room for a second appeared to take no further notice of the matter. It was learnt that the explosion was due to a throw-down "bomb" which was used by an urchin in the compound, just below the window of the Court.

POLICE OFFICER'S ALLEGED EXTORTION.

CONVICTION QUASHED ON APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Mr Cargyll, Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, delivered judgment yesterday, in the appeal preferred by Surendra Nath Bose, Sub-inspector of Police of Dewanganj who had been convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore of extortion of Rs. 760 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The Judge acquitted the accused.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND CAMPAIGN.

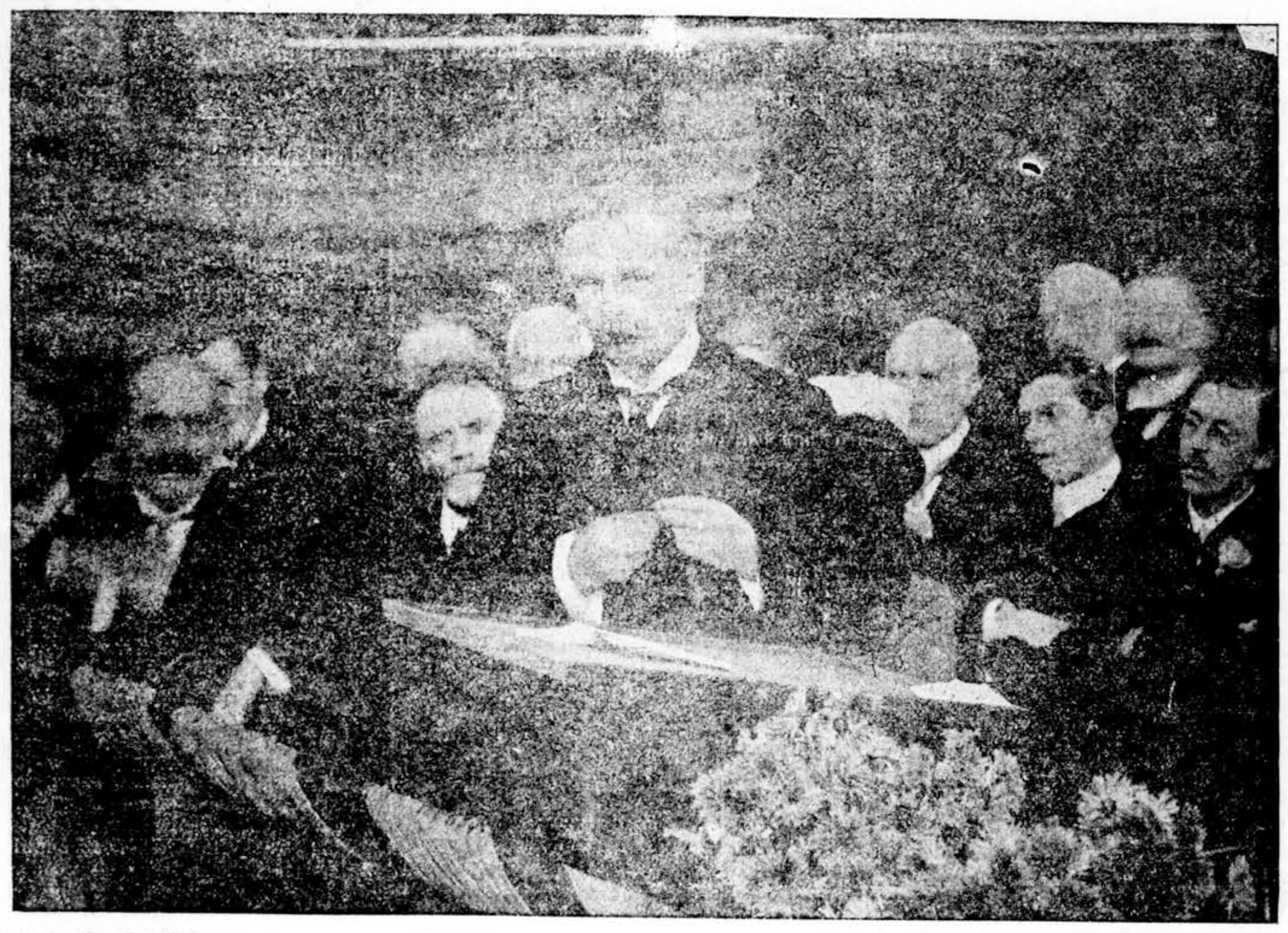

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressing the Meeting at Swindon.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

◆

THURSDAY'S CONCERT.

SOME ANTICIPATORY NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

It will be seen from the advertisements appearing in the papers, that the Bombay Choral Society are giving a concert on Thursday the 20th instant. The works selected for rendition on this occasion are, Sterndale Bennett's well-known cantata "The May Queen," and Sir Edward Elgar's fascinating choral ballad "The Banner of St. George." The former is more or less an old friend, having been previously produced by the Bombay Philharmonic Society, the first time under the leadership of Colonel Gerald Martin, and again about thirteen years ago under the direction of Dr. Edgar Faulkner. Meritorious as the performance was on each of these occasions, they suffered materially through the want of an efficient orchestral accompaniment. A piano with one or two instrumental accessories may be a passable makeshift, but it requires the support of a properly constituted well-balanced orchetra for the correct interpretation of vocal scores which have any pretensions to artistic merit. It is the lack of this necessary combination which prejudices so much the performances of small choral societies, no matter how excellent the vocalization may be, and prevents the representations from ever rising to a first class standard of philharmonic excellence. "The Banner of Saint George" has not been given in Bombay before. It is a captivating, tuneful bit of work, in which the composer has courted melody and pleasing harmonies, in preference to engaging in elaborate construction or deep musical technique. The orchestral accompaniment has been very carefully thought out, and cleverly assimilated with the vocal score, and without its indispensable support any representation would be calculated to suffer considerably.

The Society is fortunate in having Mr. Edward Behr to wield the baton, and this, coupled with the hearty co-operation of the Governor's string orchestra, gives this local choral gathering a most substantia' advantage over the major number of kindred organizations formed in other isolated musical centres, like Bombay. Mr. Behr, we learn, is eminently satisfied with the amount of vocal talent at his disposal, and his enthusiasm knows no bounds. It will probably surprise many to learn, that Gounod's "Faust" is in active rehearsal, and barring accidents will be produced in December. This will be followed a little later by Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha" and "Death of Minnehah." The Gounod effort might be taken to be a trifle ambitious, but Mr. Behr has no qualms whatever regarding the success of the venture, and he declares that the excellence of the vocal talent associated with the Society will come as a revelation to the Bombay public a little later on.

The Society have also a great deal to be thankful for in having roused the sympathetic support of Lord and Lady Willingdon, The Hon. Mr. Orr, and other notabilities of the Presidency. Mr. Covernton, the Principal of Elphinstone College, has been good enough to place the large lecture hall of their institution at the disposal of the Society for their rehearsals. Mr. E. F. Halliwell, the Honorary Secretary, is always at the helm. His interest never flags, and it is mainly due to his untiring energy and enthusiasm this musical brotherhood now enjoys its present prosperous position.

Technically speaking the old Bombay Philharmonic Society is not yet dead. It is only very very moribound. There are no members: no office bearers and it has no *locus standi*. But it has a large and valuable musical library. Strange as it may appear, this library, which would be a much appreciated and valuable acquisition to the Bombay Choral Society, cannot be handed over to it, because, in the absence of office bearers there is no one vested with sufficient authority to effect the little transfer. As these valuable books will inevitably be absorbed by the weevil or other form of papyrean gourmand, and be of use or service to no one, Mr. Halliwell would surely, under such circumstances, be quite justified in disregarding the little legal technicality involved in *meum* and *tuum*, by giving this moribund Philharmoinc Society its *coup de grace*, and appropriating the spoils. It would be worth risking at any rate.

A semi-final rehearsal of the coming concert programme was held last Thursday evening at the Elphinstone College; the entire performance went with a verve and finish which augurs well for its success on the 20th instant. There were one or two minor interruptions from Mr. Behr because the voices and orchestra were occasionally not quite in accord, but as this was manifestly due to a little light-hearted inattention on the part of the sopranos the defect is not likely to be in evidence on the important night.

The Society is indeed fortunate in having secured the assistance of Mr. Cowen; his services will prove to be a most valuable acquisition. Mr. Cowen is the tenor soloist in the "May Queen," and is entrusted with the part of the Lover. This gentleman is a host in himself, and is possessed of a rich robust tenor of exceptional excellence. He was in very fine voice on Thursday night, as exemplified in the dramatic recitative which introduces and leads up to the stirring *coro* "Ill-fated boy begone." Mr. Cowen perhaps will be heard to greatest advantage in his sympathetic rendering of "Oh meadow clad in early green." The *tempo*, however, was undeniably taken too slow; a tendency to drag occasionally crept in which would not suggest itself were the theme brightened up a little by being taken a shade faster.

Mrs. E. L. Halliwell (Miss Clara Proctor) who is the May Queen is an established Bombay favourite. Mr. Dodds, resonant baritone of rare quality is admirably adapted to the part of Robin Hood. Miss Willson, the Queen, is new to Bombay, this being her first appearance in public. She has a mezzo-soprano of fine quality and at the rehearsal gave a xery capable rendering of the several solos.

The choral portions are most effectively rendered by the members, and if here and there traces of indecision were apparent in briskly picking up the "leads," and a more marked interpretation of the syncopated passages, this, is likely to improve in time.

"The Banner of St. George," the second item of the programme, is a suberb duo between voices and instruments. Although the composer has carefully avoided introducing any abstruse technique in its construction, it is sufficiently elaborate in revealing what a great master of harmony and musical rhythm is capable of evolving. This work is purely choral, and perhaps appeals more to members of a musical society than those in which the choir play "second-fiddle" to the solos.

MR. ASQUITH AT LADYBANK.

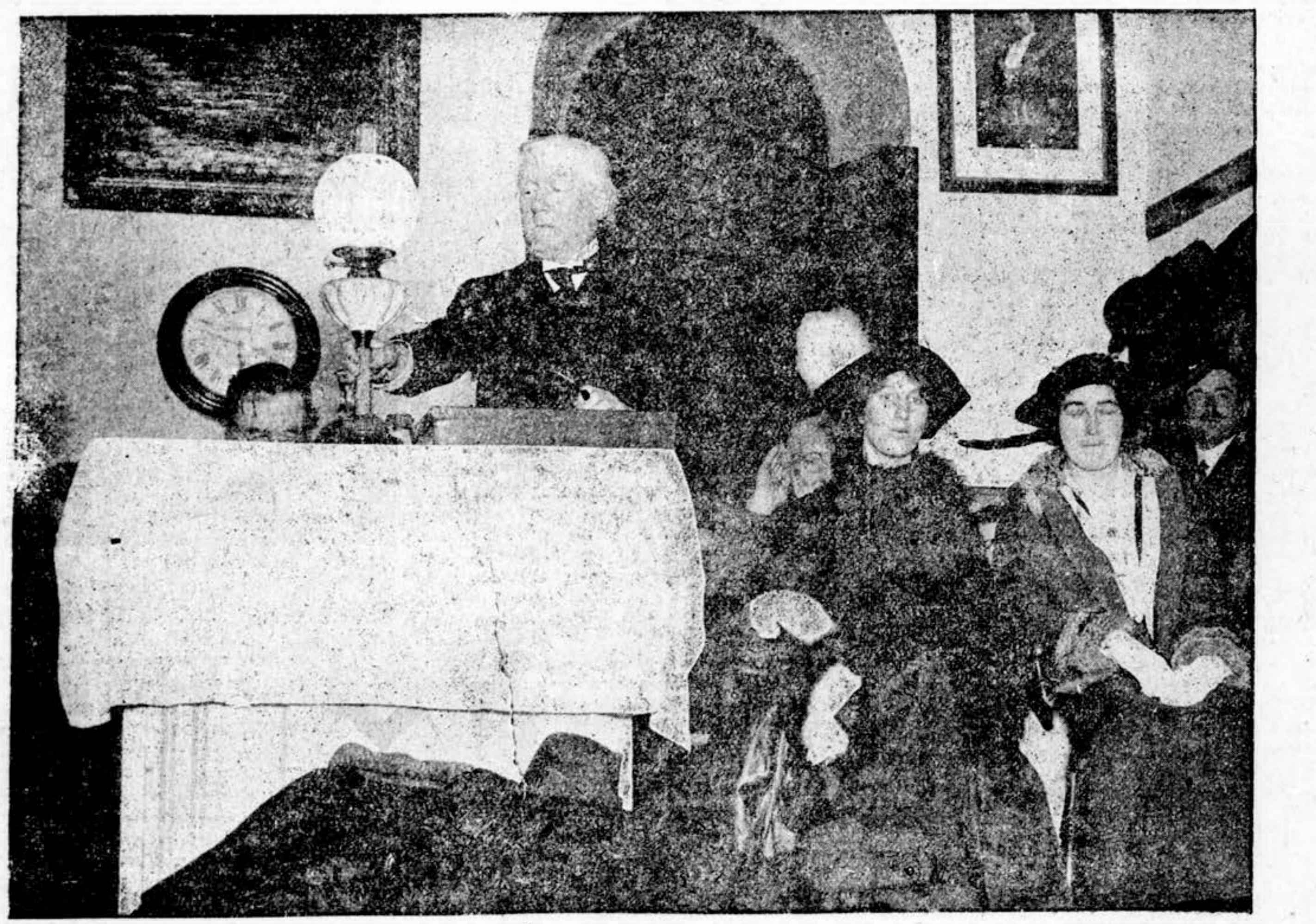

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The long expected Speech on the Irish question (which appears in page 5) was delivered at Ladybank, East Fife, on October 25th. The Premier confined himself to the Home Rule issue.

Photo :—Mr. Asquith and seated to his left is Miss Asquith and next to her is Miss Hosier, Mrs. Winston Churchill's sister.

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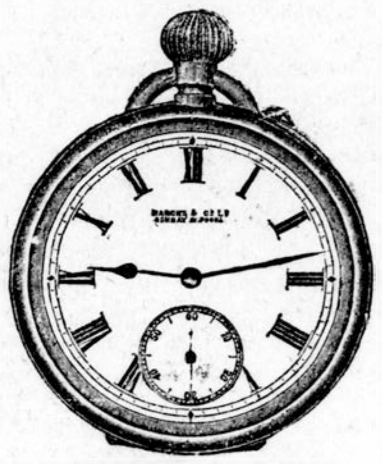

Crystal Face Model.

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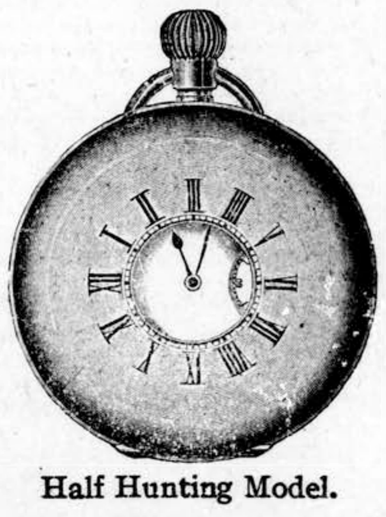

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ROYAL VISIT TO IDEAL HOME.

◆

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT OLYMPIA.

ARMFUL OF PURCHASES.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the King and Queen of Norway and Princess Victoria, visited "The Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia on October 20, arriving at noon. Her Majesty, who particularly asked that the public should not be interfered with on her account, had intended to stay only a short while, but was so interested that she remained for over an hour and a half, says the "Daily Mail".

The first exhibits to attract the notice of Queen Alexandra were on the stand of the South Metropolitan Gas Company. They were a fan of the sort usually electrically driven, but in this instance propelled by gas, and a switch attachment for gas lights.

In the Russian Village her Majesty bought some alabaster eggs which she would not hand over to her equerry but insisted on carrying away in her hand. The party went to House H, where her Majesty admired a beautiful bedspread and bought a quantity of lace. In House B she bought some embroidery work. Red is apparently a favourite colour, for nearly all the embroidery bought was of red.

A piece of cast-iron work representing a mounted Cossack lifting his sweetheart to kiss her farewell was bought by her Majesty, whose other purchases included a carved and painted box, a peasant's wooden spoon, and some honey cake, which also she carried away herself. The last house visited was House O, where her Majesty bought a little elephant made of orlet, a semi-precious stone. Mr. R. C. Martens, the organiser of the village, was presented and received her Majesty's congratulations. Queen Alexandra was very anxious also to speak to the native attendants.

VISIT TO IDEAL COTTAGE.

The royal party re-entered the main part of the exhibition and inspected one of the ideal cottages, which her Majesty compared with those on the Sandringham estate. After this Queen Alexandra called the attention of the rest of the party to the bathroom on the stand of Messrs. Davis Bennet, which has alchemy gold fittings almost indistinguishable from real gold. Her Majesty was attracted by the billiards-room staged by Messrs. Godfrey Giles and Co. and remarked what a magnificent room it was. At Messrs. Elkington's stand she noticed particularly a "Blue Bird" lamp. The adjoining stand, that of Messrs. B. Burnet and Co., was also admired by Queen Alexandra, who commented on the colour schemes employed in the rooms, of black and wine red and jade green respectively.

In the room furnished by Messrs. Daniell her Majesty inquired as to the origin of the carved oak mantelpiece, and was informed that, with the panelling in the room, it came from Oulton manor house, constructed by the Hobarts in 1600. Another exhibit was an oak table of the period laid ready for a meal. It bore no cloth, and her Majesty laughingly remarked that evidently it belonged to the pre-tablecloth era.

Crossing to the Royal School of Art Needlework stand her Majesty bought two pictures, the first in needlework, representing a scene in Kew Gardens, and the second, party painted and partly worked, showing a Christmas scene. She also acquired a fire screen and a chair, the latter a miniature reproduction of a Chippendale chair. At the stand of Messrs. Waring and Gillow the Elizabethan and Chinese rooms were inspected, and Queen Alexandra's interest was aroused by a revolving illuminated globe for advertising purposes on Messrs. Robson's stand. She remarked that it resembled a bowl of goldfish. After looking at a clock stall, her Majesty took the lift to the gallery.

TOYS "FOR THE CHILDREN."

In the labour-saving section Queen Alexandra stopped at almost every stall, gathering leaflets from each and asking many of the assistants to explain the working of their machines. At one of these stalls she bought a dozen "dying pigs"—"for the children." One was inflated for her Majesty, who added it to her personal packages.

Queen Alexandra stopped at the Stonehenge woollen industry stall in the Arts and Crafts section, and bought a dress length of white hand-spun material. The party afterwards went to the Perfect Rooms, with which Queen Alexandra expressed the greatest satisfaction. Here her Majesty saw the nursery she herself had designed and said. "I think it would be impossible for any child to be bored in a room like this." Princess Victoria added, "Unless it was from the multitude of attractions." Queen Alexandra was delighted to hear that nearly £1,000 had been taken at the rooms for the Middlesex Hospital.

Although they were pressed for time, the royal party expressed a wish to see the model gardens entered for "The Daily Mail" gold cup. The last exhibit noticed by her Majesty was a system of petrol lighting staged near the door.

Queen Alexandra before she left expressed herself as having been very greatly interested by all she had seen. She added that she thought the exhibition had been admirably arranged.

KILLED BY RIVAL LOVER.

◆

A CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Some excitement prevailed in the Muchpara district of Calcutta, yesterday, when a man named Dhiran murdered a Bengali named Sachin in the courtyard of a woman known as Bhuban. It appears that both were in love with Bhuban. They visited her house on Monday evening, and a quarrel took place and the accused struck Sachin a blow on the neck with a "dao" killing him instantly. The accused was arrested by some passers-by and taken to the Mirzapore Thana.

SIND IRRIGATION.

◆

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

MR. THOMAS SUMMERS' LETTER.

The late chief engineer in Sind, Mr. Thomas Summers, in the course of a letter to the "Times," says:—It would seem that in India a widespread fear has been gaining ground that, owing to withdrawals of water from the Indus above Sind by new Punjab and other canals, we may see the Indus laid dry and Sind ruined for want of water. As I have been in Sind for about twenty years and am responsible for the present project for the Rohri Canal followed by the Sukkar Barrage, I wish to show how these fears arose, and also that—fortunately for Sind's future—the data which we have on record indicate that they are quite groundless, and that the volume of water in the Indus is not decreasing, but, if anything, increasing.

When the Indian Irrigation Commission of 1901-1903, under Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, came to Sind the Sind engineers gave evidence that the Punjab withdrawals had not affected Sind to any extent. I differed from them, and pointed out to the Bombay Government that weirs across the Indus would probably be required. During the last twelve years, however, careful measurements of the Indus discharge have been made, which show that the Sind engineers were right, and that there is no need to be afraid of Sind being ruined for want of water.

SUBSOIL WATER.

It is a well-known fact that rivers and lakes are kept supplied from the subsoil water in the surrounding country, and that a large proportion of the water used for irrigation finds its way back to rivers; but the immense quantity returned to the Indus, which is of vital importance to Sind and is sufficient to irrigate some millions of acres, has hardly been realised. During the flood season the Punjab canals abstract an average of over 40,000 cusecs, or as much as the discharge of the Thames, from the Indus and its tributaries, and 20,000 cusecs in the low water (rabi) season. A large proportion of this water, which, with the rainfall, if spread over an area of 10,000 square miles would cover it to a depth of about five feet, soaks into the ground, where it forms immense underground reservoirs, which are not subject to such losses by evaporation as reservoirs above ground. These underground reservoirs—the level in which rises about a foot every year in perennially irrigated tracts—in their turn give back water to the rivers in the cold season when they fall low. Thus the Punjab canals by storing up water in the flood season when it cannot be used, and giving it back in the cold season when it is wanted, equalise the flow in the Indus.

The Rohri Canal and the barrage together are estimated to give a return of under four and a half per cent., which leaves a very slight margin for errors. As Sir James Wilson hinted in the discussion on Sir John Benton's lecture, the Government of India want schemes to show a return of six to eight per cent. The Rohri Canal alone can hardly fail to give a return of seven per cent., while cultivation is developing, or a net annual profit of about £100,000. If the canal works alone for even twenty to thirty years, as anticipated by its originator, Col. Fife, Mr. Joyner, and many other engineers besides myself, the project will compare favourably with some of the best of the Punjab canals. The Rohri Canal will have a practically unlimited source of supply, as it requires only about 6,000 causes for its 500,000 acres (rabi) out of the 50,000 in the Indus; while the Punjab Triple Project Canals depend for their supply upon an average discharge of 10,000 cusecs in the Jhelum, which has to irrigate over 1,00,000 acres.

WOOLAR LAKE RESERVOIR.

The Assouan Dam stores up water towards the end of the flood season in an immense lake, and lets it out as required when the Nile level falls, and Sir Louis Dane's proposed Woolar Lake Reservoir, which may soon be required, will do the same for the Jhelum River, which will supply the Punjab Triple Project Canals. The Sukkar Barrage, however, will not store water, but will only raise the river level at Sukkar when it falls too low to give sufficient water to canals just above it, and so will not increase the supply in existing inundation canals, as some people suppose. Eventually, when the irrigation on the Rohri Canal is developed, the barrage may be made to increase it, and to feed the proposed great canal from Sukkar on the right bank of the Indus. The project may then give a net annual profit of as much as £250,000.

To sum up, if the discharge in the Indus does not fall by a large amount, which all the data we have show that it will not do, the Rohri Canal alone will have ample water for a generation, at any rate, while cultivation is developing. The canal will give a net annual profit, which I estimate at over £100,000, and some millions sterling will be saved in interest charges, which would accumulate if the barrage is constructed along with the canal, as it would be like a fifty horse-power engine doing the work of twenty horse-power, while cultivation is developing. On the other hand, should Sir John Benton's anticipations turn out to be correct, which will be known before the canal is completed, the barrage can be commenced at any time, the interval till its commencement being used for making the necessary investigations required before a final estimate can be prepared for it.

Mr. R. Taki, of the Script Shorthand and Typewriting Institute in Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, forwards to us the results for 1913 of the London Chamber of Commerce shorthand examinations. These appear to show a larger percentage of passes in the Script than in the Pitman and other systems. Mr. D. S. Dalal, was the only candidate in the whole of India to pass the senior test in both shorthand and typewriting.

LIFE SAVING APPLIANCES ON STEAMERS.

◆

SUGGESTION FROM THE ANJUMAN ISLAM.

The following letter has been forwarded to the Hon. Sir Fazulohai Karimbhai by Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, President of the Anjuman-Islam, Bombay, to be submitted to the Government Commission appointed to consider over life-saving appliances on steamers.

Dear Sir Fazulohai,—With regard to the conversation I had with you on the subject of the transit of Hajis to Jeddah I would request you to submit this letter before the Commission for the consideration of the following points.

(1) The number of life-belts on board should be equal to the number of the pilgrims on the ship.

(2) These life-belts should be so kept on the ship that they may be available at a moment's notice.

(3) The life-boat accommodation should be substantially within the number of the pilgrims on the ship.

(4) Before embarkation of the pilgrims arrangement should be made by the Protector of the Pilgrims to teach the pilgrims the use of these life-belts. This could be done very easily.

(5) Every pilgrim steamer should be fitted with wireless apparatus.

(6) The provision of kitchens and bathrooms should be sufficient for all purposes.

(7) The sanitary arrangements with regard to latrines should be of the latest type.

(8) Arrangements should be made for providing adequate quantity of fresh and potable water for the pilgrims and this should be available at all times during day and night.

(9) Special water casks should be provided, for use in the emergency of a shipwreck, and arrangements made to replenish these every week. These caskets may also serve the purpose of a ballast for the life-boats.

(10) Sufficient provision of fresh ship biscuits should be kept on board for ready use during an emergency.

(11) Sufficient quantity of medicine should be kept in store and supplied to the pilgrims during the sea-voyage.

If the Commission would insist upon the adoption of the suggestions mentioned above, I am confident many of the grievances of the pilgrim would be redressed and the pilgrims would land at Jeddah or after their return journey at Bombay in a sound condition of health and free from any kind of disease. I shall be ready to give any further information on the subject if members of the Commission ask the same from me.

SOLICITOR'S TWO SEATER CAR.

◆

ERRING WIFE'S PLEADING LETTER.

A dissolution of marriage was sought before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane by Mr. James Berry Collinge, a stock and share broker, living at Harrogate, who alleged that his wife, Mrs. Florence Collinge, had misconducted herself with Mr. Harold Edward Harker, a solicitor and formerly county court registrar, from whom damages were claimed. The suit was undefended, says the "Daily Mail."

Counsel: For the petitioner, Mr. W. O. Willis; for the respondent, Mr. Glazebrook. The co-respondent was unrepresented.

Mr. Willis said the parties were married on February 4, 1903, at Harrogate, and there were three children. The petitioner, Mrs. Collinge, the co-respondent, and his wife were all friends and called each other by their Christian names. In 1910 Mrs. Collinge and the co-respondent began to go out together. Mr. Harker had a large motor-car which he disposed of, and he purchased a two-seater vehicle. In it he would take the lady to golf links.

The husband was unaware, said counsel, that this association was blossoming forth into immorality. He had to object to a correspondence passing between them, and he spoke to his wife and the co-respondent and was assured there was nothing wrong. On October 1, 1912, Mrs. Collinge confessed to her husband that there had been misconduct with the co-respondent during the previous two and a half years and that it had occurred at his (petitioner's) house and at Hunstanton. On October 3 she wrote:

"Jim,—I am deeply and truly sorry for the great wrong I have done you. If you will only give me a chance, hush it up, and go away with me, I will see you do not regret it. I know I am not fit to live, but I am so sorry, and for my children's sake and mother's sake do let it be like this and I will do anything in the world for yau. . . . . I am so sorry.

"TIS."

Subsequently Mr. Harker gave up the registrarship of Knaresborough County Court (said counsel), realised his assets, and left the country.

Counsel stated that the lady might eventually come into a reversion of about one-fifth of £40,000 and suggested that the jury might take that into consideration in assessing damages.

The petitioner, in his evidence, said he practised at Leeds. During certain theatricals he noticed that his wife seemed fascinated by the co-respondent, who was acting. Later he told the co-respondent in that gentleman's offices that he was ruining his home. In March last his wife wrote to him:

"I feel if I could only see you I might persuade you to give me another chance and take me back. You have no idea how wretched and awful and miserable these months have been to me, and you once said I could come back if I wanted to. . . . Will you see me? Your miserable. "TIS."

Other evidence having been called, the jury assessed the damages at £3,000. His lordship pronounced a decree nisi, with costs, and ordered the damages to be paid into court within fourteen days.

Solicitors: Vincent and Vincent, for Peckover, Scriven, and Co., for the petitioner, R. Harradine, for the respondent.

A Mymensingh message states that Jamini Kanto Mukerjee lately Peshkar, third Sadar Munsiff's Court, has been convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for defaming a pleader of the local bar by using grossly insulting words while under cross-examination. The Munsiff also fined him five rupees for contempt of Court.

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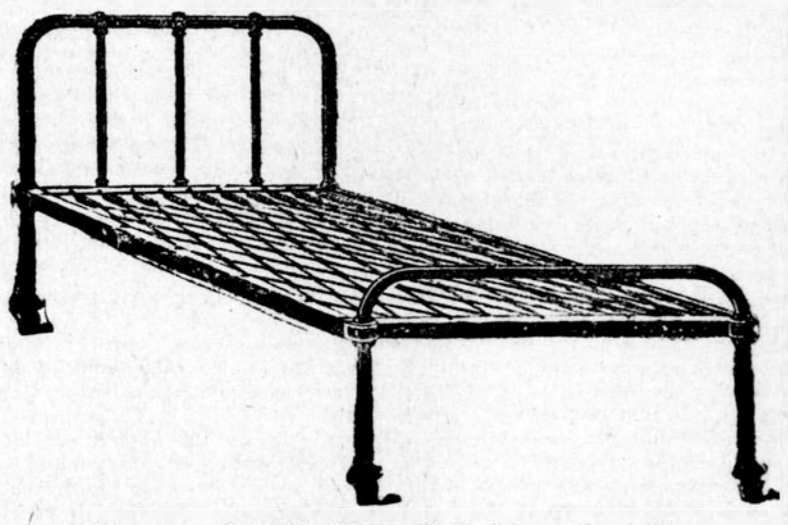

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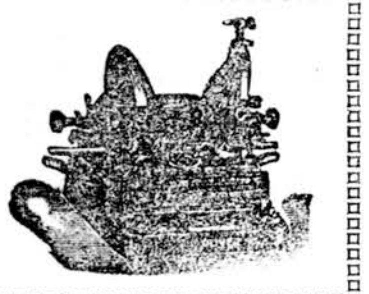

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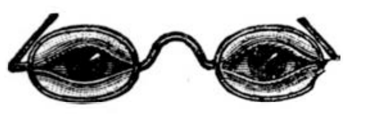

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PRESIDENCY POLICE.

◆

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

A LIST OF INTRICATE CASE .

The Police Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1912, which has just been issued, gives a list of specially intricate and difficult cases which is given below :—

Some 'Phansi-Pardhis,' members of a criminal tribe, were arrested in the Satara District by the local police in connection with several burglaries. The assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department being invoked, officers were deputed and a gang case was sent up against the members of this tribe under section 401, Indian Penal Code. The case ended in 23 of the accused whose depredations extended over the Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts being convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three years to transportation for life.

A supplementary gang case against "Marwari Baoris', a highly criminal class from the Jodhpur State, was worked up by the Criminal Investigation Department in the East Khandesh District and was pending at the end of the year. Thirty members of the gang arrested in the Jodhpur State were awaiting extradition.

Enquiry into the Umreth, District Kaira forgery cases continued during the year under report and two fresh cases were committed to the Court of Sessions and were pending trial at the end of the year. Sanction to prosecute in two other cases was applied for but the applications remained undisposed of when the year closed.

In 1911 a theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 4,000 was committed from a passenger from a running train, between Kalyan and Poona on the G. I. P. Railway. Information received by the Criminal Investigation Department led to the recovery of property valued at Rs. 2,300 and to the arrest of a "Bhampta' and his wife at Morgaon in the Poona District. They were prosecuted and sentenced to 7 and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively by the Court of Sessions, Thana.

In consequence of information elicited during the investigation of the preceding case, it was decided to take action against the 'Bhampta' fraternity, whose operation as railway thieves extend over the whole of India and to send up a gang case under section 401, Indian Penal Code, against some of them. The investigation was vigorously prosecuted and at the end of the year there were 42 Bhamptas under arrest and stolen property valued at Rs. 30,000 had been recovered. It is anticipated that several more arrests will be made before the case is completed. A Marwari Shroff, who habitually received the stolen property from the "Bhamptas', was arrested and successfully prosecuted under section 411, Indian Penal Code, before the Poona Sessions Court, receiving the salutary sentence of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the years 1911 and 1912 several cases of the administration of a stupefying drug accompanied by theft were reported from the Baramati Taluka of the Poona District. The Criminal Investigation Department by request took up the enquiry and after a diligent and patient investigation succeeded in tracing the accused, a Maratha Kunbi belonging to a village in the Ahmednagar District. Four cases were proved against him. He was convicted and sentenced to 12 years' rigorous imprisonment in 3 cases by the Sessions Court of Poona and 12 years' transportation in the fourth case by the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, while the fifth was withdrawn in consideration of the accused's advanced age.

An aged "Pardeshi" woman residing in Poona lost her son from plague. She sold up her shop and left Poona to return to her native village in the Rai Bareilly District. She travelled from Poona in the company of two male Brahmin acquaintances belonging to the same part of the country, who had agreed to "chaperon" her on the journey. She was entrusted with some cash and ornaments by a private in the Sappers and Miners to deliver to his relatives who lived in the same village as the old woman. She never reached her destination and the money and ornaments did not reach the persons they were intended for. The Sapper reported the matter to the Poona Police who, failing to get any clue as to what had become of the old woman, requested the Criminal Investigation Department to take up the enquiry. The Criminal Investigation Department traced the party of three as having travelled together as far as Fattepur, near Allahabad; from this point the woman, who had ornaments of considerable value on her person, when she left Poona, mysteriously vanished. Her two travelling companions were arrested. One of them confessed that the woman had been murdered for the sake of the ornaments and the cash she possessed and that her body had been thrown into the Ganges. The Rai Bareilly Police co-operated with the Criminal Investigation Department in this enquiry and some identifiable property belonging to the deceased was recovered. The confessing accused was made an approver before the Sessions Court, Rai Bareilly, and his companion was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. A noteworthy point in this case was a conviction on a capital charge though the dead body of the murdered woman could not be traced.

A notorious criminal, a Pardeshi by caste, addicted to committing violent crimes, and twice previously charged by the police of the West Khandesh District with homicide, murdered a [illegible]ealthy woman of ill-fame who lived alone d[illegible]ing the night of the 3rd July 1912. He th[illegible] after locking up her house from outside, [illegible]ecamped with her jewellery. One of her paramours, finding her house locked up, gave information to the police and the case after a clever investigation ended in the accused being sentenced to death. Thus the district and the Barvani State where he was said to have committed many murders were rid of a most desperate and dangerous criminal.

A gang case against 41 Kaikadis in the Sholapur District, worked by Mr. E. P. White, acting District Superintendent of Police, was sent up for trial on the 8th November 1912. The main line of evidence connects the gang with 11 dacoities and 15 house-breakings and thefts. Property amounting in all to Rs. 23,000 has been attached. Of this, a considerable portion valued at Rs. 18,056 has been identified by several complainants. The case was under trial at the close of the year but a successful conclusion was confidently anticipated and it is hoped that the result of this trial will have far-reaching consequences.

A serious riot occurred at Godhra, in the Panch Mahals District, in September 1912. Several persons were wounded and otherwise hurt, but no one was very seriously injured. The case promises to be a lengthy one for there are no less than 85 accused and 411 witnesses.

Some powerful criminal gangs of Berads, many of whom were outlaws, have been broken up by the Belgaum police under Mr. Priestley. A case against one of these, the Mallapur gang, was brought to a successful issue during the year of report. In other cases several important arrests have been made and many old offences detected. Police enquiries are still in progress and the cases promise to be fruitful of interesting disclosures relating to crime in the district.

A mahar woman, whose name and place of residence could not be satisfactorily ascertained from her, arrived at Poona Station on the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay with her child aged about 2½ years at 6.-20 a.m. on 2nd April 1912. She was very sick so was sent to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment where it was ascertained that the woman's throat had been severely cut without however injuring the windpipe or the large vessels. The would communicated with a pouch like cavity going to the left side of the chest from which pieces of rag were removed. It was about three or four days old and the woman died in the hospital the same day. On *post mortem* examination, an ordinary small size table knife was found occupying the whole of the left side of the chest, lying longitudinally in a cavity on the outside of the lung which was extremely diseased. Death was certified to be due to septic inflammation of the lung. The deceased woman told the constable by whom she was taken to hospital that some days previous she had been attacked in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions by some robbers whilst travelling in a bullock cart: that they had cut her throat and stolen her neck ornaments and that a woman had given her a railway ticket and sent her to Bombay. But she rambled in her statements and eventually died without giving any clear and consistent account of how she had come by her injuries, so the mystery could not be cleared up.

In Thar and Parkar, Sind, the Hurs were responsible for some murders notably that of Syed Khan Wassan. This Zamindar displayed very great activity on the side of the authorities in 1896 in their campaign against the Hurs and paid the penalty.

There were two raids by transfrontier Brahuis into the Larkana District of Sind. The raiders committed some offences and their presence is reported to have stimulated the local bad characters to energy. To meet the emergency the police were strengthened by the deputation of officers and men from other districts and a contingent of 100 rank and file, two of whom died on service from the effects of the severity of the climate, was drafted from the Presidency proper in aid of the Sind police. It is creditable to the police that lawlessness was not allowed to spread further than it did. After the release from Quetta of Sardar Shaker Khan, ex-Chief of the Mengales and his son Aladino Khan, now head of the tribe, there were no further incursions by transfrontier tribes.

RECLAMATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

With regard to the Salvation Army's proposal for the reclamation of criminal tribes, Mr. Kennedy, the Inspector-General, writes :—

A proposal, which has emanated from the Salvation Army, to start, on a limited scale, a settlement for criminal tribes is at present, as Government are aware, under consideration. It seems unnecessary here to go into the details of the scheme but I am strongly of opinion that it should be given a trial and that the system should be gradually extended to parts of the Presidency where the criminal classes and wandering gangs are most troublesome. Mr. Starte's settlement work in the Bijapur District is yielding very excellent results and I would strongly advocate its extension to the Belgaum and Dharwar districts and by arrangement to some of the States of the Southern Maratha country, the guiding and controlling authority being vested in one officer. As things are at present, the intermingling of Native States and British jurisdictions in parts of the Southern Maratha country makes it extremely difficult to deal with the criminal tribes and no one knows this better than the criminal tribes themselves. Therefore it is of the utmost importance in the interests of the inhabitants of this part of the Presidency to secure, if possible, the effective co-operation of the Native States in any measures taken to curb the criminal classes. This system of settlement and restriction is, however, not quite the same nor so drastic as that contemplated under the Criminal Tribes Act: but I see no reason why the two should not go on side by side. In former days the methods of the police in controlling and deterring the criminal classes and wandering gangs were to some extent effective though they lacked the sanction of law. Under altered conditions they have become obsolete and impossible: it is therefore necessary that others of a more up to date and regular nature should be devised and adopted.

The death is reported at Meerut of Lieutenant Taylor, 13th Hussars He was officer on duty on Saturday and was missed and had not been on his rounds that night. On Sunday morning his squadron was sent out to search for him, as his bicycle had been found near the brick-kilns. His body was found not far from where his bicycle had been lying. He was dead from a bullet through his head and had a revolver in his hand.

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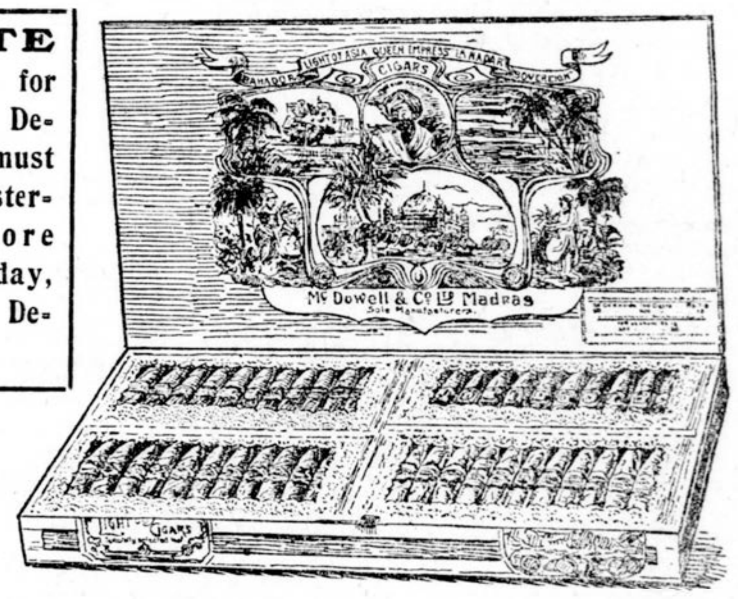

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S. Purnea	Williams	Zanzibar

The following vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer	*Reichenback	for	Hamburg etc
"	Kirkdale	for	Dunkirk
"	*Rehmani	for	Jeddah

* To arrive.

S. S. Umsinga:—The steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons, Captain A. Cox, arrived in harbour on Friday from Karachi, which port she had left on November 11th with ballast.

S. S. Mantua:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mantua, 5,906 tons, Captain F. W. Vibert, arrived in harbour on Friday from London, which port she had left on October 24th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Linga, 941 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Inkenturm:—The Hansa Line steamer Inkenturm, 3,154 tons, Captain L. Carstons, sailed on Friday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Virawa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain H. Mande, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain M. G. Williams, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Scharzfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Scharzfels, 3,531 tons, Captain T. Stoyelen, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hamburg, which port she had left on October 5th with a general cargo.

FRIDAY, November 14th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt	Agents
	Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
B.	Virawa	Manell	M. M. & Co
C. & R.	City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
D. & E.	Markgraf	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
F.	Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co.
G.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
H.	Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
K.	Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. G. & Co
O.	Southborough	Eidman	M. Jeewanji & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
3.	Porto Said	Molle	Rubattino Line
4.	Duffield	Biddick	W & A. & Co
5.	Baron Ardrosson	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co
6.	City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
7.	Uganda	Archdeacon	M. [illegible] & Co
8.	Cleopatra	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9.	Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K
12,& 13	Delta	Lemare	P. & O. S. N. & Co
16.	Dunrobin	Carr	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Bankura	Whytehead	M. M, & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co
Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co
Gowanburn	Wynd	W. & A. G. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
Hallamshire	[illegible]	J. F. & C
Helios	Kundsen	F. F. & C
Intombi	Jaaman	T. M. & C
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & C
Kasara	Minett	M. M. & C
Kirkdae	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S, N. & Co
Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
Ruth	Wiebush	F. F. Campbell & Co
Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Botti na	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan	Van Lanzkat Frees	M. C. A G. & Co
Strathvan	Davies	W. & A G. & Co

CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the reneowed cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts."—Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES

nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature rents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706. 156A

FIRE KING.

A New Chemical Fire Engine.

To be used as a domestic safeguad.

A very simple appliance, which can be worked by a boy at an emergency. It can be kept ready for use for any length of time. You safeguard your house entirely against fire Risks if you have a Fire King.

Price Rs. 40.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Kalbadevi Road. Dhobitalao.
BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north; minimum temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen but is still in excess at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess at Ajmer and Jacobabad

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Berar and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore; minimum temperature is in defect at Akola and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usaul except at Bombay. Night temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has become normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 14th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade.		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	[illegible]	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	78.3	63.5	80	..	0.00	—0.26
Jask	85.3	71.8	76	..	0.00	0.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	88.3	75.6	69	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.8	56.0	42	..	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi	88.9	41.1	68	..	0.11	—0.02
Lahore	86.4	45.7	74	..	0.00	0.00
Sirsa	86.8	50.0	58	..	0.00	0.00
Ambala	84.5	44.9	74	..	0.05	—0.20
Delhi	84.5	59.3	43	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.5	57.5	40	..	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri	88.3	54.1	41	..	0.00	—0.11
Jhansi	88.6	58.4	37	..	0.00	—0.05
Cawnpore	87.6	54.5	61	..	0.00	—0.29
Allahabad	88.1	53.0	50	..	0.00	—0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	91.1	55.8	66	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	84.5	69.0	85	..	0.00	—0.05
Ajmer	80.1	59.2	65	..	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur	88.2	55.1	49	..	0.00	—0.01
Kotah	90.6	61.6	35	..	0.00	—0.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.5	62.5	81	..	0.00	0.00
Dwarka	80.8	76.2	78	..	0.00	0.00
Veraval	89.6	65.3	64	..	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	89.6	58.3	70	..	0.00	—0.14
Bhavnagar Para.	90.5	59.8	50	..	0.00	0.00
Surat	92.9	61.6	61	..	0.00	—0.06
Ahmedabad	92.6	63.7	42	..	0.00	0.00
Dessa	93.8	53.4	50	..	0.00	—0.05
Neemuch	87.9	54.0	31	..	0.00	0.00
Indore	88.6	54.1	47	..	0.00	—0.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	86.3	50.3	59	..	0.00	—0.24
Saugor	85.8	61.1	26	..	0.00	—0.16
Hoshangabad	88.1	53.4	46	..	0.00	—0.24
Khandwa	91.2	53.1	48	..	0.00	—0.23
Akola	92.2	52.0	35	..	0.00	—0.28
Amraoti	90.8	62.3	29	..	0.00	—0.31
Nagpur	90.6	61.3	34	..	0.00	—0.57
Chanda	88.0	54.5	56	..	..	—0.51
Raipur	82.7	61.6	42	..	..	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.4	70.1	78	..	..	—0.34
Ratnagiri	93.3	66.4	41	..	..	—0.37
Mormugao	86.5	68.7	81	..	..	—0.75
Karwar	89.2	63.0	69	..	..	—1.53
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	54.6	40	..	..	—0.30
Ahmednagar	87.1	54.5	37	..	..	—0.39
Poona	89.0	54.3	67	..	..	—0.68
Sholapur	89.8	60.1	30	..	0.00	—0.69
Bijapur	89.2	59.3	36	..	0.00	—0.69
Belgaum	85.3	56.5	78	..	0.00	—1.34
Aurangabad	89.4	56.0	28	..	0.00	—0.31
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	56.2	51	..	0.00	—0.47
Hyderabad	87.3	57.7	56	..	0.00	—0.81
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.8	66.8	52	..	0.03	—2.10
Calicut	87.8	72.6	83	..	2.60	—0.67
Cochin	88.7	74.7	82	..	1.56	—2.91
Colombo	84.0	74.0	93	0.18	7.41	0.06
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	66.2	74	..	0.00	—4.02
Bellary	91.0	60.8	43	..	0.00	—1.36
Guddapah	89.0	61.5	59	..	0.00	—1.76
Madras	82.5	67.0	79	..	13.21	6.63
Bangalore	83.3	54.8	35	..	0.11	—2.05
Coimbator	88.4	62.3	54	..	1.00	—0.95
Trichinopoly	86.1	66.2	74	..	4.37	1.91
aag14patam	80.7	69.7	81	..	21.75	14.11

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lient-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

14th Nov. 1913.

280. *Parade.*—Saturday 15th November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps

281. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Corps on Sunday next the 16th instant for Class Firing; it is hoped that as many members as possible will turn out and complete their Class Firing.
Spare Rifles will be issued on the Range.
1st Train leaves as under:—
Colaba at 5-55 A.M.
Victoria Terminus at 6-10 A.M.
Members may leave Bombay by any train provided they arrive at Ghat Kopar by 12 noon.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON.
COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E.
V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th November 1913.

1214. The next class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st December and not on the 17th instant as previously notified.

1215. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 6. 45 p.m.

1216. *Bugle Practice.*—There will be a bugle practice on Tuesday the 18th instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla, at 6. P.M.

1217. *Parade.*—There will be a parade for Officers at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7. 30 a.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant for Sword Exercises by the Adjutant. Dress.-Mufti, with same Browne Belts and Swords.

1218. *Parade.*—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief or Friday the 21st instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7. 30 a.m. Dress.-Review Order, Khaki. Medals will be worn. The Parade will be over by 9 a.m.
II. There will be a practice parade as strong as possible on Wednesday the 19th instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7. 30 a.m. Dress.-Drill Order, Khaki.

1219. *Parade.*—The usual parade held on Wednesday evenings is cancelled.

1220. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sunday.

1221. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 17th instant at 7. 30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The disturbance in the Bay which was near the Andamans' yesterday, has moved northwards and is this morning about two hundred miles south of Akyab. The weather has been dry except in Burma where rainfall has occurred at most stations, the chief falls being Rangoon, four inches; Bassein and Diamond Island, two; Akyab, three; and Moneywa and Lashio, one.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 13th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.908
Temperature of Air	degrees	9.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	71.8
Dew Point	"	68.5
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.698
Extent ofof cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	86.4
Minimum do. do.	"	70.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE,NNE.ENE,WNW,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles		126

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th November, was 30.161 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes. Dock Sill.

1913	High Water						
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time				Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Fri.	14	m	10	57		26	6
			11	54	a	28	7
Satur.	15	m	11	32		26	5
Sun.	16	m	0	30		28	9
			0	9	a	26	2
Mon.	17	m	1	8		28	7
			0	48	a	25	10
Tues.	18	m	1	49		28	2
			1	31	a	25	4
Wed.	19	m	2	34		27	8
			2	20	a	24	9
Thurs.	20	m	3	25		27	1
			8	25	a	24	8

1913		Low Water					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.				Depth on sill.	
	November		h.	m.		ft.	in.
Fri.	14	m	5	15		19	3
			5	5	a	15	5
Satur.	15	m	5	50		19	4
			5	36	a	15	3
Sun.	16	m	6	25		19	8
			6	8	a	15	[illegible]
Mon.	17	m	7	2		20	0
			6	41	a	15	8
Tues.	18	m	7	43		20	4
			7	19	a	16	4
Wed.	19	m	8	34		20	8
			8	6	a	17	8
Thurs.	20	m	9	42		20	8
			9	7	a	18	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.		Sunset	
14. (Fri.)	6h.	45m.	6h.	1m.
15. (Satur;)	6h.	46m.	6h.	1m.
16. (Sun.)	6h.	46m.	6h.	1m.
17. (Mon.)	6h.	47m.	6h.	1m.
18. (Tues.)	6h.	47m.	6h.	1m.
19. (Wed.)	6h.	48m.	6h.	0m.
20. (Thurs.)	6h.	48m.	6h.	0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h	59.2m	P.M.
First Quarter.	Nov.	6th	0h	4.4m.	A.M.
Full Moon.		14th	4h	41.4m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.		21st	1h	26.5m.	P.M.

HINDU WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

WIFE TAKES OPIUM AFTER QUARREL WITH HUSBAND.

Mr. G. F. Chalf, the Coroner, at the morgue, yesterday morning, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman Motibai (22), the wife of Amersi Velji, a resident of Dongri.

On Wednesday morning, the deceased, who was in the habit of going out and leaving her seven month's old child at home, went to a caste dinner at 10 a.m. and returned from there at 2-30 p.m., when the deceased and her husband had a quarrel.

On Wednesday, her husband went out to get a few things, and on returning an hour later, found his wife in a semi-conscious state. She was promptly conveyed for treatment to the Sir J. J. Hospital. On being questioned, she admitted having taken nine annas worth of opium. She died last night. A verdict of suicide was passed.

RAJA'S SERVANT ROBBED.

Vierasmami Ramiah, an employee of the brother of the Raja of Venkatgiri of Nellore District, reports that early on Wednesday morning he missed a tin trunk from his residence at the Mysore Hindu Hotel, Sitaram Buildings, which contained jewellery, cash and clothing of the collective value of Rs. 1,152 from beneath his master's bedstead.

The distribution of rewards for capture of arms-running dhows, arms, and ammunition in the Peersian Gulf by H. H. ships Fox, Philomel, Perseus and Lapwing, has begun in the Prize Branch of the Department of the Admiralty.

LALA BISHAN DAYAL DHARMADAS DELHIWALLA.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and Juma Musjid, Ahmedabad.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Scented Hair Oils, Syrups, Preserves, Pickles, Chutnies, etc.

Vishva Mohini
Regd. No 204

There is nothing like this oil. To Ladies, Gentlemen and Children alike, it gives to the hair that has lost its health the luxuriance, beauty and rich growth.

PRICE: Re. 1 per bottle; Rs. 2-10-0 for three bottles—Postage Extra.

VISHVAMOHINI DHUP.
An Excellent Disinfecting Powder.
PRICE: per tin Re. 1-4-0.

VISHVAMOHINI HAIR OIL.

PRICELES OTTOES.
PRICE: Rs. 2 to 50 per tola.

GANGA ROSE WATER.
PRICE: Re. 1. You can make twelve bottles of Rose Water out of one by dilution with water.
For further particulars write for Illustrated Price List.

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.

COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.

DRY CLEANING

DONE BY EXPERTS.
DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

[illegible] St., Fort.
Branch:—
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SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

PERFUME

LOVE IN A DREAM.

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud.

The Fashionable Perfumer of Paris (France).

A most unique of recherche perfume exclusively from the Flowers of Southern France. Very concentrated.

One drop of this sweet scent represents the fragrance of a big bouquet of Flowers.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,
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Fort, BOMBAY.
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A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

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Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

SIGNET RINGS
FROM Rs. 40 18ct.
9ct. FROM Rs. 25.

GOLD SAFETY PINS.
WITH PATENT JOINTS.
FROM Rs. 5-8 TO Rs. 10.

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The Jewellery illustrated in this advertisement in our own workshops, and we make it well. We employ the best labour we can procure under the immediate supervision of a practical European jeweller. The style and finish is equal to the English made article, and the price in many cases considerably less.

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FOR
DESIGN
QUALITY
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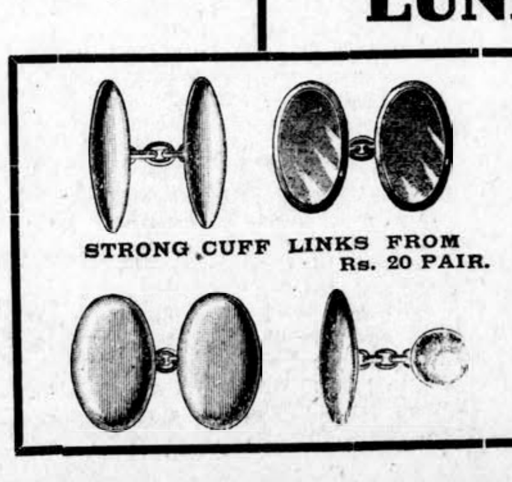


STRONG CUFF LINKS FROM Rs. 20 PAIR.

PRICES ACCORDING TO.
QUALITY OF STONES.
DESIGNS & ESTIMATES.
ON APPLICATION.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 31.

What are the most fashionable materials is a question of importance to all women who are engaged in considering their new autumn frocks. For afternoon gowns nothing can equal charmeuse or velvet, or velveteen if the more costly article is not possible. For outdoor wear velvet, both ribbed and plain, makes extremely smart tailor-made gowns with the inevitable for trimmings, without which no costume can be considered really up-to-date. Skunk is one of the most popular furs for this purpose. Stoles are very wide this season, and huge pillow muffs will be carried. White fox and black fox will remain in favour for those who can agord such beautiful but costly furs. Charmeuse is ideal for afternoon house-gowns, lending itself to perfection to the present draped fashions; while it looks equally well if made in a more sweeping style, or if it is arranged in flounces in the revived three-tier skirts.

THE BASQUED BLOUSE.

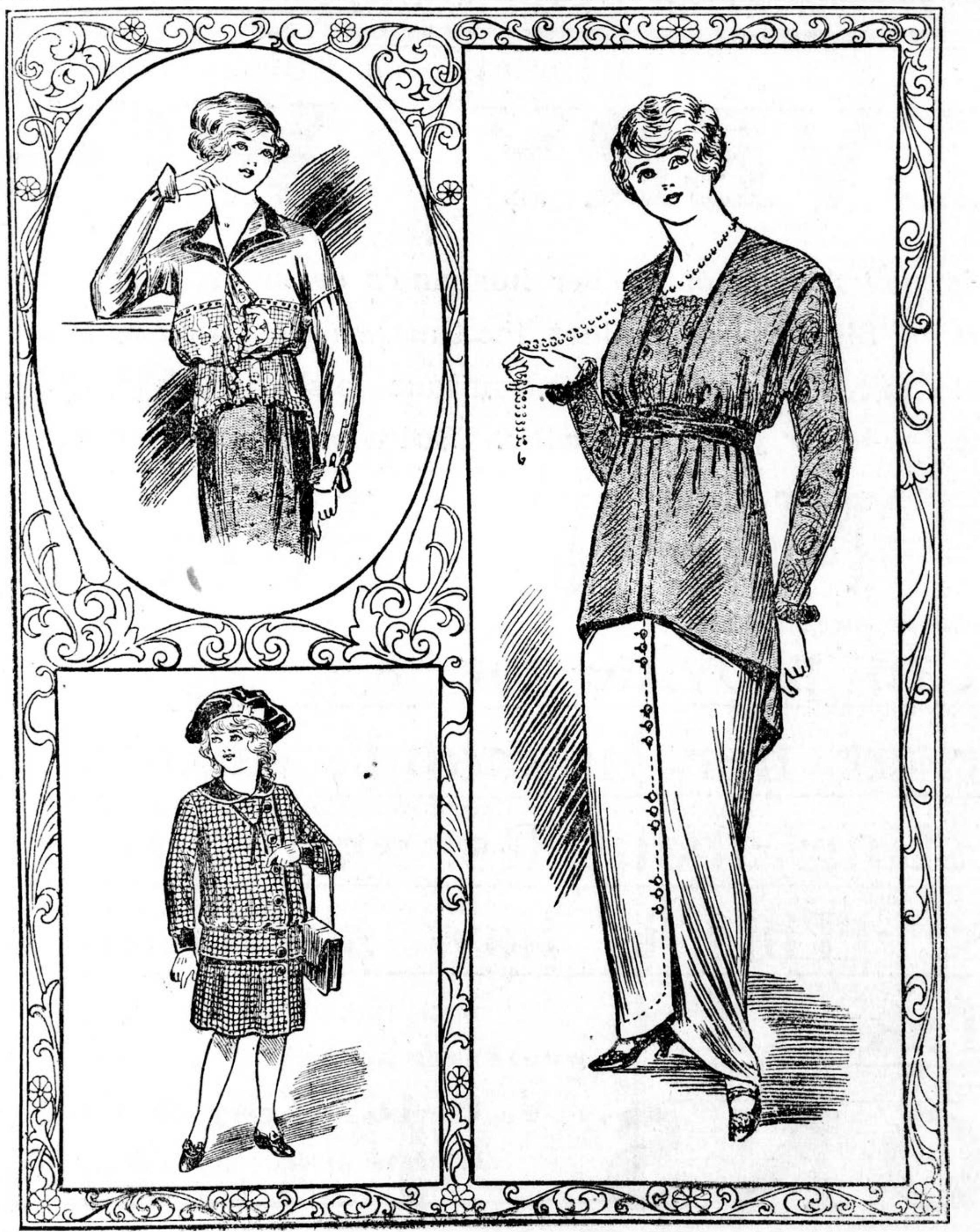
The modes for the coming season are pretty well decided on by this time, and the basqued coat and the basqued blouse are among the styles presented for our admiration. The revival of the basqued blouse has been largely due to the supremacy of the belt and sash; indeed, in some cases, the basque really serves as a sort of sash. The blouse of which we give an illustration is in the pretty and useful coatee style, and will be found very convenient for theatre and concert wear. It is composed of apricot charmeuse and filet lace, with a frill of cream Valenciennes in front. It is cut in the latest style with long sleeves, with the cuffs "flaring" a little over the hands. The collar is finished with a wide border of Nattier-blue velvet, and if the vearer wishes to be very up-to-date her soft black satin skirt would be curved up a little in front to show velvet shoes of the same blue.

A SCHOOL-GIRL'S COSTUME.

For the benefit of little maids of some twelve summers our illustration shows a design of a very neat and smart little costume. Though it is quite simple it is effective, with its velvet collar, cuffs, and buttons, which match nicely with the little velvet Tam-o'-Shanter. The material suggested is a dark red and white check, or, if the child were in mourning, the ever-popular shepherd'-plaid might be used. The slight fulness where the upper part of the frock is set into the wide hip band allows plenty of freedom for the breathing organs. There is no doubt that the round-shouldered way in which many children carry themselves is sometimes due to the fact that their dresses do not allow them enough width across the chest.

A GRACEFUL GOWN.

The fancy for coats or bodies of a different material from that of the skirt has much to recommend it, particularly where gowns for afternoon wear at home are under consideration; and the design for a dress of this kind which we give in our illustration will certainly find many admirers. The skirt itself is of fine cloth in a warm shade of nut-brown, and is slightly cut up at the front seam and finished with groups of tiny velvet-covered buttons. The sleeveless bodice with the deep basque is of taffetas silk, shading exactly with the skirt. The basque, it should be noted, is cut in the newest style, shorter at the front than at the back. The under-bodice is of ninon in a flowered design in which blue and brown are effectively harmonised, and the long sleeves are finished at the wrist with narrow bands of skunk fur. The waistband is of black satin, and falls in a sash behind.



BOMBAY CHURCHES.

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TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

26th Sunday after Trinity, 16th Nov. 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Harwood in A. Flat Hymns 528, 175, 553, 172; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Woodward in A. Hymns, 27, 261, 537. Collection for Choir Fund Mission. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ. Church, Byculla.—Clergy:—Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30. Holy Communion; 8-30 Holy Communion (Choral; 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 Evensong and Sermon.

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin. Parel.—8 a.m. Shortened Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. and C. I. Ry., Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 Sunday School in Church; 6-30 Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor; Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A., 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer Sermon (Guarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul.—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Maxwell. Alms for Church Expences.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain Rev. W. Thomson M. A. 9-30 a.m. United Morning Service by Rev. J. D. Mitchell B.D., Secunderabad; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service by Rev. W. Thomson, M. A.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain, Rev. R. M. Grey M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Grey; Collection for Scottish Orphanage.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Pastor: Rev W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. F. Hart; 5 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. Brown.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Brown 5 p.m. Sunday School; Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. F. Hart.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Bishop J. W. Robinson.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Sunday School, from 5 to 6 p.m.; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible Class open to all.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsi's Statute, Byculla, Congregational, Pastor, Rev. John Mablu. Sunday School 9 a.m.; Sunday School Teachers' Class 10 a.m.; Gospel Spreading Society 3-15 p.m.; Service 4-30 p.m.; Midday Prayer Meeting, Friday 8-30 p.m., all in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B De Mounte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy; The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.,

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar. Rev. Mr. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. Low Masses, 6-45 and 9 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier. Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—Masses 5, 5-30, 6-30 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m.; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m and 7-30 a.m. Children's Masses; Daily Masses 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Evening Services.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba,—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., Oxon, Sundays 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

TO-DAYS MENU.

◆

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
ICED CLEAR SOUP.
FISH PANCAKES.
IRISH TERRINE OF QUAIL.
LEG OF MUTTON LIKE VENISON.
VERONESE BISCUITS.
POUDING A L'ADOLPHE.

Soupmeat As. 5. Fish As. 5. Quail As. 6. Mutton As. 12. Eggs As. 7. Vegetable As. 5. Potatoes As. 2. Odds and Ends As. 4.

Total Rs. 2-14.

ICED CLEAR SOUP.

Make good clear stock in the usual way, but add fowl giblets or bones if possible and enough almonds to give it a distinct flavour. Serve with tiny shreds of the fowl, fried almonds and little diamonds of savoury custard.

FISH PANCAKES.

Cook the fish, and after removing from the bones, set it to marinade for an hour in a mixture of chilli vinegar, port wine and anchovy sauce. Make a pancake batter with two tablespoonfuls of flour, the yolk of one egg, a good pinch of salt and pepper, with enough milk to make it the consistency of thick cream, set this aside for an hour and when about to use it add the egg white beaten to stiff froth. Drain the fish from the marinade, shred it finely and add to the batter, with which make pancakes in the ordinary way and serve with a savoury sauce made with broth from the bones and trimmings of the fish.

IRISH TERRINE OF QUAIL.

Prepare the quail as for boiling and cut them is halves. Lady them on silces of bacon and these on slices of fried bread. Lay a very thin slice of the bacon on each and put one onion into the dish, which should be closed down and set in a moderate oven for half an hour. Remove the cover and the thin covering slices and allow the quail just to colour slightly. Make some rich glaze with stock, meat essence and galatine. When the dish is cold thickly coat the birds with it and pour the rest round and over the bread slices. When set serve cold in the same dish with any garnish to taste.

LEG OF MUTTON LIKE VENISON.

Remove the bone from the meat and fill in the space with chopped ham, breadcrumbs, grated onion, cayenne and an egg. Lard the meat sparsley and set it to braise in a closed dekchie with two tablespoonfuls of stock, three of port wine, one of redcurrant jelly and an onion stuck with cloves. The oven must be moderate and the mutton should take 1½ hours. Remove the onion, and serve the meat with meat essence and wine added to the gravy if necessary strained and poured over it.

VERONESE BISCUITS.

Make some short crust to which cheese and a dash of cayenne is added, cut it into biscuits and bake a light brown. Mix with a small teaspoonful of anchovy paste, two of cream or undiluted preserved milk, season with onion juice and cayenne. Spread the biscuits thickly with this and sprinkle with chopped olives.

POUDING A L'ADOLPHE.

Drain a tin of strawberries from the syrup and rub them through a sieve add lime juice and liqueur or brandy to taste. Make a good custard mixture and add the pulp to it. Set an oval tin in the centre of a piedish, into which pour the custard and bake it till set with the tin in the centre. Remove this and fill up the space with whipped cream to which grated chocolate is added to flavour and colour strongly. Garnish with chopped pistachio nuts and grated cocoanut.

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DOES NOT KNOW

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1	,,	,,	,,	15,000	,,	15,000.
1	,,	,,	,,	10,000	,,	10,000.
5	CLAIMS	,,	,,	4,000	,,	20,000.
12	,,	,,	,,	1,250	,,	15,000.
20	,,	,,	,,	750	,,	15,000.
160	,,	,,	,,	625	,,	1,00,000.
800	,,	,,	,,	250	,,	2,00,000.
3,000	,,	,,	,,	10	,,	3,00,000.
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